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MICHAEL DONOHOE.

Washington township Cambria Co., Pa. September 7, 1894.

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HEAD

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ACHE

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New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

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Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Mission, Bamtoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had these very bad for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

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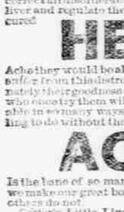

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SERPENTINE LORE.

Interesting Scientific Facts About Poisonous Snakes.

Different Effects of the Venom of Various Reptiles—The Deadly Marine Snakes of the Indian Ocean.

The following facts are given by a snake scientist, a man, in fact, who knows what he is talking about. Such a one is Dr. Leonard Stejneger, in charge of the reptilian department of the national museum at Washington. He said to a correspondent of the Boston Transcript:

"You do not admire snakes, I suppose? Well, it is all a matter of taste. There was Prof. Baird, former secretary of the Smithsonian institution. He swallowed the poison glands of the rattlesnake one day, just to make sure that the venom was harmless when taken internally. The experiment was a risky one; I would have advised him against it. At all events, it is well that he did not try the poison glands of a cobra.

"You see," continued the doctor, gently stroking with his finger the head of a harmless living snake to give the creature pleasure, "the poisons are different. Each of them contains two distinct active principles, one of which produces local symptoms in case of a bite, while the other has a tendency to paralyze the nervous centers of the victim. The latter preponderates in the cobra venom. A wound made by the tooth of that species of serpent is a mere puncture and causes little swelling. The person bitten is killed by paralysis of the nerve centers. The danger of the rattlesnake bite, on the other hand, is from mortification of the injured part, which may proceed so far that the flesh actually putrifies. Cobra poison in its natural state is one of those fluids which are able to pass through membranes. If swallowed it would be apt to go through the walls of the alimentary tract and get into the circulation in that way.

"That is a python," he said, "but it is not a very large one. The species attains a length of thirty feet and a diameter of a foot. If I met such a serpent would my scentific knowledge give me a better chance in an encounter with it? Well, perhaps. Notwithstanding my enthusiasm as a collector, I would certainly run away if I could. Supposing that the animal seized me, it is probable that I would keep my wits better than the average citizen would under such circumstances. The only thing to do would be to grasp the creature by the throat and try to strangle it. The other day I read a statement to the effect that the proper course to pursue in an emergency of the kind was to take hold of the tail of the snake and unwind the constricting coils from that end. In my opinion that would be a poor plan to adopt with a python, inasmuch as its tail is the strongest part of it, being made powerful for holding on.

"The tooth of a rattlestake or cobra is so sharp an instrument that beneath a powerful microscope the point looks perfecty smooth, whereas under the same magnifier the point of a needle appears rough. It often happens that an ignorant person will remove the poison fangs of a venomous serpent, imagining that the operation renders the animal permanently harmless. This mistake is apt to give rise to fatal accidents. Within a few days the next two teeth behind the extracted fangs move forward and establish a connection with the poison glands. Then the snake is as dangerous as ever. Fakirs in India understand a more effective process. They cut out the poison glands and apply hot irons, destroying the parts entirely. Even the deadly cobra may be rendered in that way as innocuous as a kitten.

"My scientific ardor has never induced me to try the effects of snake bites on my own person. But several of the people attached to the staff of the National Museum have been bitten. Mr. Schindler permitted a coral snake to bite him in order that he might study the results. Our taxidermist, Joseph Palmer, narrowly escaped a nip from a rattlesnake, which was torpid and came to life while he was handling it. Dr. Schufeldt was bitten by a Gila monster and suffered considerably in consequence. A man ought always to be willing to sacrifice himself for the sake of getting knowledge. A certain person in the employ of the Smithsonian institution, whose name I will discreetly withhold, found a peanut in the stomach of a Peruvian mummy and ate it. He wanted to see if any thing would happen.

"Among the most venomous serpents in the world are the marine snakes of the Indian ocean. They are the dread of fishermen, and it sometimes happens that vessels are obliged to thread their cables through barrels in order to prevent the reptiles from swarming on board. Great numbers of them may often be seen floating on the surface of the water as if asleep. They are exceedingly fierce, and will commonly attack human beings without provocation. The so-called 'hoopsnake' is a favorite snake of the newspapers. It is said to take its tail in its mouth and roll like a hoop. This belief may be accounted for by the fact that the snake has a way of accomplishing locomotion by extending itself at full length, bringing its hinder part into a loop and springing forward, repeating the operation with such rapidity that to the eye it might produce the effect of rolling hoop-fashion."

POINTERS.

AN electric railway mail service has been established in Montreal.

AN extension ladder for upper berths of sleeing cars has been devised.

THE brilliance of candle flame can be measured with compasses and calpers.

PINEAPPLE juice is a valuable medicine for indigestion and throat troubles.

THE two swiftest runners of the animal creation are the kangaroo and the ostrich.

EARLY Christians inherited their belief in witchcraft from their pagan forefathers.

GREEK national elections are held every four years. The polling places are churches.

—The father of boating at Cornell University was the author of "Tom Brown at Rugby."

AFFECTED BY WEATHER.

The Mental Faculties Regulated to Some Extent by Atmospheric Changes.

A writer in the American Journal of Psychology for this year discusses the subject from the view of common experience, and presents some facts that are interesting as well as leading in their directness. He says: "The head of a factory employing three thousand workmen said: 'We reckon that a disagreeable day yields about ten per cent. less work than a delightful day, and we thus have to count this as a factor in our profit and loss account.' Accidents are more numerous in factories on bad days. A railroad man never proposes changes to his superior if the weather is not propitious. Fair days make men accessible and generous, and open to consider new problems favorably. Some say that opinions reached in best weather states are safest to invest on." Other facts are mentioned in the psychical and physiological relation, as "weather often affects logic, and many men's most syllogystic conclusions are varied by heat and cold. * * * The knee-jerk seems proved to have another factor. It is not strange if the eye, e. g., which wants the normal stimulus in long, dark weather, causes other changes."

Temperament is a fundamental factor in sensitiveness to atmospheric changes, that type of it called the mental being the more intensely affected, while the bilious type may exhibit by comparison the more capricious or morbid impressions, says the Prenological Journal. The mental manifestations, as a rule, however, depend upon the organism primarily. If the culture is good, i. e: the faculties have been trained to co-ordinate, harmonious action, and the elements that contribute to serenity and self control have been well developed, weather conditions will but operate like other parts of the environment, and self-training will show adaptation and self-repression. The "nervous," excitable, irascible person is he who has not learned to control feeling and expression and it is he who finds fault with his surroundings and imputes uncanny conduct to them. That there are functional states of the body that predispose one to mental depression or exhilaration we are ready to admit. A torpid liver, a chronic catarrh, a rheumatic joint, and even an old corn may render one susceptible to weather changes, the physical ailment producing a nerve reaction that is keenly felt at the spinal centers and may test the spirit. Mind, however, is superior to matter, or rather constituted for superiority. Fairly organized, carefully developed and trained, it will exhibit that superiority by its pose and calmness in circumstances that are disagreeable or painful to the physical sense.

DANGER IN A LOBSTER'S CLAW.

Twenty-Five Pound Monsters Can Easily Snap a Man's Finger Off.

A mature lobster is not small or harmless looking by any means, says the New York Evening Post. Without the claws an old fellow should measure from one to two feet in length, and will weigh altogether from five to fifteen pounds. Smaller ones are caught more frequently than larger ones, especially since the competition has become so fierce as to reduce the number and size all along the New England coast. Occasionally an old-timer is caught—one that weighs as high as twenty-five pounds. Such a monster is a veritable fighter, and a fierce struggle is sometimes experienced before the creature is landed safely. The claws of a large lobster are powerful enough to crack the shell of a clam or to snap off a man's finger. Instances are on record where several fingers have been thus nipped off and where severe injuries have been inflicted on the hands and arms. The fishermen are consequently very cautious when they land a big lobster, and take particular pains to see that he is well secured before taking him out of the trap. According to the fishermen of Newburyport, Mass., the lobster sheds his shell for the first time when he is about five years old, but no one seems able to tell how often after that the shedding occurs. The young lobsters a few inches in length have very little power to protect themselves, and they generally seek refuge under their mother's shell when danger approaches. If startled by enemies when away from their mother they will run into conch-shells or other places of refuge. The parent lobster shows the same maternal instinct noticeable in all living creatures. If her young are pursued by enemies she is pretty sure to enter into the race also. Her powers of locomotion are pretty good at such times and her fighting abilities of no mean order. Very few fish or shell creatures can withstand her onslaughts or give effective battle with her. One stroke of her powerful claws will suffice to destroy most enemies. The food of the lobsters consists for the most part of clams, mussels, flounders, sculpin and other fish that get within their reach. They seize these creatures with their strong anterior claws and hold them up to the mouth while the substance is slowly sucked in.

LITTLE BITS OF NEWS.

THE most densely populated spot on earth is the island of Malta.

THE czar's royal yacht, the Polar Star, cost almost five million dollars.

THE extravagance of Empress Josephine cost her six hundred thousand francs a year for dress alone.

PROF. BRUHL believes the female brain to be superior to the male because of its more delicate formation.

A PROCESS by which all kinds of wood can be rendered incombustible has been invented by a Chicago chemist.

NEARLY ten per cent. of the yield from this year's cotton crop in the south is from cottonseed oil once thrown aside as useless.

THERE is a project of establishing at Las Vegas, New Mexico, a "gentleman's paradise," which is expected to rival in detail Monte Carlo.

A Superior People.

In China Ts'aichow men are a superior race. They are the Chinese Four Hundred and native anatomy distinguishes them in an altogether unusual way. The surgeons say that while all other Chinamen have eight pieces of bone from the neck to the top of the head Ts'aichow men are the proud possessors of nine.

THRIVING ON PERSECUTION.

The Gypsies of Hungary Still Maintain Their Ancient Customs Unchanged.

In Hungary there are, according to a rough estimate, about one hundred and fifty thousand gypsies, vagabonds who wander about the country with their carts and horses, accompanied by their women and children; and though at one time persecuted as unbelievers and hunted to death as sorcerers and poisoners, the cruel edicts which enjoined such treatment were never sympathized in by the Hungarian people. The result is, as we learn from "The Peoples of the World," that the gypsies have increased, and, in their own thriftless, squalid fashion, prospered, despite the hard usage they have received at the hands of their rulers. Indeed, the Hungarian kings have more than once protected them as a "poor wandering people without a country, and whom all the world rejected," and granted them safe conducts to go wherever seemed good to them, with their troops of donkeys and horses. Joseph II. of Austria tried to settle them as agriculturists, and had huts built for them. But instead of occupying the comfortable dwellings themselves, they stabled their cattle in them and pitched their tents outside. Then, to prevent their corn from sprouting, they boiled it before sowing; and though their children were taken from them and trained up into habits of work under Magyar and German peasants, these wildlings soon escaped and joined their parents, without having learned anything from their forcible apprenticeship to civilization. It is affirmed that a gypsy who had actually risen to the rank of an officer in the Austrian army disappeared one day and was found six months afterward with a band of Zingari encamped on the heath. A young Slovack peasant fell in love with and married a gypsy girl, but in his absence she escaped to the woods, and, when discovered, was sleeping under the skies and feeding on hedgehogs, after the fashion of the race from whom she had been taken. Abbe Liszt, charmed with the talent for music displayed by a gypsy boy, took him to Paris and tried to train the little lad. But all in vain. The moment he saw his own people in Vienna his delight was indescribable; there was no longer any hope of keeping him under the restraint of polite life.

FLAX CULTURE IN EUROPE.

Russia Grows More of This Crop Than Any Country in the World.

Our principal supply of the raw material, says Chambers' Journal, is imported from Russia, where the plant has long been, and still is, cultivated more extensively than in any other country in the world; but there the culture of the crop and preparation of the fiber receive less care and attention than in any other flax-producing country. This neglect may be accounted for by the immense tracts under crop and also by much thinner sowing than is practiced in other countries in order to give the plant greater strength and more numerous branches, to prevent it being laid during the violent thunderstorms that prevail about the time it is in flower. The result of this treatment, however, is a coarse fiber, and also a very much inferior yield to that grown thicker and under more favorable circumstances of soil and attention in its early stages. Germany, Austria and France will follow Russia as flax-producing countries, and in each of these an average area of over two hundred thousand acres is kept under this crop. In Holland flax is grown principally for the seed, and the planting and growth of the crop, as well as the time for pulling, is regulated for this purpose. By properly maturing the seed the quality of the fiber is injured and renders the subsequent process more difficult; but the Dutch farmers are amply remunerated by the high price obtained for the seed, which has for agricultural purposes a world-wide fame, and is chiefly sown in Britain, although Riga seed is also used and preferred by some growers as being more hardy. It is Belgium, however, to which we must turn to see flax in the highest state of cultivation, where nothing is neglected that can in any measure improve the quantity, and more especially of the quality of the crop. Here proper rotation of the crops, superior tillage and liberal manuring of the land are attended to in a manner not seen elsewhere, and to this the careful, plodding Belgian farmers owe their success in raising other crops as well as flax, and which has earned for them the reputation they enjoy of being the most successful agriculturists in the world.

Honors for a Baby.

The heir apparent to the Bulgarian throne will went even more than the usual portentous number of uniforms obligatory for a prince if he goes on at the rate he is going now, says Pearson's Weekly. At the age of one day he was already chief of three regiments and a subliieutenant in his father's own Tirnova regiment. Honors of this kind are, of course, frequently bestowed upon royal children, but the practice is discouraged in the Austrian court, where the most careful attention is paid to etiquette, and under any circumstances the gazetting of a prince to such appointments before he has even been publicly christened is most unusual.

Japanese Soldiers.

A British officer, who apparently knows, says that it "would be as reasonable to charge brave men armed with pitchforks against brave men armed with rifles as to pit, man for man, the Chinese in their present condition against the Japanese. Of all native and colonial troops I have seen, and I have seen most of them," says he, "I would, next to Goorkhas, prefer a regiment of Japanese. They are brave, temperate, patient and energetic, and at this moment the Chinese, whatever might be done with them, are two hundred years behind." There is a gymnasium in every Japanese barracks.

Cat Pulls Its Aching Tooth.

A correspondent of a Scottish country weekly tells a story of a cat which somehow had the toothache, turned surgeon and extracted the offending grinder. The cat was one day observed to be conducting itself like a creature demented, jumping in the air, rolling about and rushing in and out of the house. Next he took to "clawing" his jaws, and lastly brought out a tooth, which was found to be so far decayed as to be quite hollow.

GREAT GRIZZLIES.

The Immense Bears That Roam the Woods of Manitoba.

Larger Than Any Others of the Same Family in the United States—Though Still to Be Found They Are Not So Numerous as Formerly.

Fifteen years ago, says a Manitoba pioneer in the Chicago Times, the grizzly bear was so plentiful among the Manitoba Rockies that the Hudson Bay company annually secured many hundreds of their skins from the army of hunters and trappers that had its range in that wild region. But to-day this fierce and ponderous beast—nowhere so fierce or of such enormous proportions as among the Manitoba fastnesses—is quite a rarity in its old haunts, and I doubt if one can now be come upon without a difficult and tedious journey of at least three hundred miles into the interior wilderness of the province. The grizzly has met with almost as hard a fate as the buffalo, although, from the nature and isolation of its present retreats and the difficulties attendant on hunting and trapping for it, the grizzly bear, like the Manitoba moose, will never become extinct in that country.

I know no reason why the grizzly bear of the Manitoba Rockies should grow so much larger than the grizzly of the same mountains in the states, but a long and varied experience in hunting these animals in their respective localities has proved to me that such is the fact. No grizzly bear that I ever captured, or that I ever knew to be captured south of Manitoba measured more than seven feet and a half from muzzle to tail or weighed more than twelve hundreds pounds. But it was no uncommon thing in the palmy days of grizzly bears in Manitoba for the hunter or trapper to be confronted by one of these monsters nine feet in length and with a bulk of fifteen hundred pounds or more. I have seen Manitoba grizzlies that, when they threw themselves on their haunches and rose erect, towered five and six feet above me, and I want to tell you that it takes a man with large quantity and the best quality of nerve to stand in that tremendous presence and prepare to do battle coolly and with a level head. Grizzly bears, like all the rest of the bear family, have the curious habit of rising against a tree, and, reaching up as far as they can with their forepaws, making marks in the bark by digging in with their claws. I have more than once come across these measuring marks of a grizzly, as the marks on the bark are called, twelve feet above the ground. Imagine coming suddenly upon a beast like that in some deep ravine or isolated spot almost impassable owing to the down timber heaped and tangled on the ground and surrounded by rocks and thick underbrush. The sight of his great jaws, open and red, and his eyes flashing in fury at you from the enormous head that towers so far above you, is something only to be appreciated when once seen.

When there were buffaloes on the plains Manitoba grizzly bears were keen and persistent hunters of them. When a grizzly and a buffalo met there was sure to be a fearful contest, although it seldom lasted long, and the buffalo was usually the victim. The buffalo bull when confronted by a bear would invariably charge ferociously upon its big and ugly foe. This was just what the bear desired and he waited erect on his haunches the onset of the buffalo. As the latter rushed forward with lowered head and was almost upon the bear, the immense grizzly threw himself quickly to one side and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his great forepaws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A Manitoba grizzly has been known to engage in rapid succession, four and even five infuriated buffalo bulls, and kill every one of them. It sometimes happened though that a bull younger and more agile than his companion succeeded in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible paw long enough to give in turn a deadly thrust of his horn into the bear's side, puncturing the vitals, and making the contest a mutual slaughter.

In general characteristics, of course, the Manitoba grizzly is not in any way different from others of the family. While I believe that a grizzly bear will sometimes wait and precipitate a fight with a man, and take pains to put himself in the way of one, in the great majority of cases he will take a second thought about the matter and back out. A queer instance of this disposition came to my knowledge once where a famous Manitoba guide courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she one and two half-grown cubs, and, by a series of ridiculous monkey shines and acrobatic maneuvers within a rod or two of the threatening bears, filled them with such astonishment and apparent fear that they retreated to the woods as fast as they could go.

The hunter's gun had snapped in both barrels, he having drawn on the old bear before the young ones came upon the scene. it was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a handspring and jumping up and down, clapping his hands and resorting to other unhunterlike measures. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the three grizzly bears, but he never, even in the face of that fact, advised or encouraged anyone to go hunting Manitoba or any other kind of grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn grotesque somersaults.

FRUIT BUDS.

GREEN currants make good sauce or pies.

RASPBERRY jam has no superior among the sauces.

THE currant is a native of the north, perhaps of Holland.

DO NOT have the currants too ripe when making jelly; but they must not be green.

IN making raspberry jelly, add considerable currant juice; the flavor will not be impaired.

A CURRANT bush will grow almost anywhere, and give good returns for even indifferent care.

RASPBERRIES are best when plucked, fresh and ripe, from the bushes and immediately used—and so are other berries.—Good Housekeeping.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

It Is a Sign, for One Thing, of the Approaching Old Age.

Dr. Chalmers went to preach for Edward Irving, the erratic genius who asked the privilege of making a few preliminary remarks and spoke an hour or so in a crowded building, says the Christian Advocate. Chalmers, referring to it afterward, said: "What could I do in an exhausted receiver?" There are many cases justifying sleeping in church; the mother who has been watching two or three nights with a sick child; the father who has been thoroughly overworked, and invalids, are not to be condemned if they doze in the sanctuary unwillingly. The carbonic acid gas resulting from crowds, and especially from gas jets, old air heated by steampipes, the effects of furnaces with red hot firepots, through which not only carbonic acid gas, but a far more dangerous gas, can percolate, make the most devout and attentive drowsy.

Sometimes the first signs of old age are a tendency to sleep in church. The philosophy of the nod and of the attitudes of the head is this: Unconsciously we hold our heads in position by an effort of the will. When sleep begins that is relaxed: gravity takes charge of the head and also of the under jaw, but as the head slips back it produces an uncomfortable feeling that slightly awakens the sleeper, who spasmodically exercises his will and straightens himself up, and relaxes it immediately afterward. This may continue in some cases, putting the man in the attitude apparently of bowing assent to every succeeding sentence. No woman will voluntarily sleep in church if she has the ordinary desire to appear well. It must, however, be conceded that in many instances the minister is to blame. If he succumbs to depressing influences, and especially if he drones or is prolix, or preaches only "words, words, words," or has a canting tone, so that on whatever he says the same stress is laid at regular intervals; if he turns his face to the wall and does not look at the audience, or fixes his eye upon a point and never removes it, or is very long, or makes the same gestures frequently, he may lull the people. Some preachers have to preach half an hour or so to become interesting. It was well said to one of them: "If you had delivered the first thirty minutes of your discourse in the adjoining graveyard before entering the church the effect upon the living would have been greater."

NAPOLEON'S DAINTY TOILET.

After His Morning Shave His Valet Scoured Him with Eau De Cologne.

One of the most interesting articles found among the recent numerous essays upon the private life of Napoleon is on the toilet of the emperor, which, it appears, was a most important matter and regulated down to the smallest details with mathematical precision. When awakened it was Napoleon's custom to glance over the paper while the fires were lit. He was sensitive to cold, and a fire was prepared in every room even in midsummer. Then of distinguished people awaiting an audience he would designate those whom he wished to see, after which he would rise and take a hot bath, lasting about an hour. The daily shaving was the next duty. Ordinarily his physician, Corvisart, would be present, chatting and securing favors for his friends. Napoleon's greeting was usually some badinage, such as: "Ah, charlatan. How many patients have you killed this morning?" And the physician would reply in kind. Two valets were necessary for shaving, one holding the basin and another the mirror. The emperor, in a flannel robe, de chamber, then covered his face with soap and began to shave. Throwing off his robe, Napoleon was next deluged with eau de cologne and subjected to a thorough scrubbing with a rough brush. The valet then rubbed the whole body with linen rolls saturated with eau de cologne—a custom that Napoleon had acquired in the east. The scrubbing was none of the lightest, either, for he would call out from time to time: "Harder—rub harder." When the scrubbing was over the emperor dressed himself. A curious detail of his custom was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope, shaped like a heart, which contained the poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reverses of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanis had given to Corvisart, and after the year 1808 the emperor never undertook a campaign without having his little packet of poison.

Origin of the Word Honeymoon.

It was formerly a custom among Teutonic nations to drink a liquor made of honey, and called hydromel, for a moving age (a month) after the wedding feast. Hence the name "honeymoon." The Teutons knew very little about treacle, as we learn that the name Teutoni was given, 230 B. C., to a race of people who had long been settled in the country, and in the provinces which are now known respectively as Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, but which were then known collectively as the Chersonesus Cimbrica. The Teutons may even have brought the custom to England with them when they came over the Kimmerian Bosphorus about 680 B. C.

A Born Gallant.

A Detroit home has among its lares et penates a small boy who will be a Chesterfield in point of manners at least, if given half a chance. He has a great admiration for his mother, and yet there are times when she is compelled to punish him. Such a thing occurred the other day.

"Now," she said after she had concluded a vigorous spanking for willfulness, "I hope you have changed your mind."

"No, mamma," he sobbed. "I always said I'd rather be spanked by you than kissed by any other lady in town and I think so yet."—Detroit Free Press.

Susie's Explanation.

Little Susie carried to a neighbor's house a beautiful pat of butter all covered with fanciful markings.

"How does your mother make the butter look so pretty, my dear?" some one asked.

"Oh, she did that with our brand new comb," said Susie.—Toledo Blade.

A RESPECTFUL TYRANT.

Discharge of a Disagreeable Duty by a Faithful Servant.

Beaumarchais, a famous French author, had a servant, Antoine by name, who had been long in his service, and against whose tyranny he seldom ventured to rebel. One evening, in his old age, the great man was engaged in a game of chess, when Antoine entered and said, somewhat sharply but respectfully:

"Monsieur, it is 10 o'clock."

"Very well, Antoine," the master said, "but let me finish the game."

"If you don't come now, monsieur, you will be tired to-morrow morning."

"Oh, no, I think not, Antoine."

"And being tired out you will not want to get up."

"Oh, yes, Antoine, I shall get up."

"No, monsieur, you will not get up."

"All right, Antoine; I will go in a few moments."

"And if you are not up, monsieur, at the usual time you will derange your whole day."

"In a minute, in a minute."

"And you will have no appetite for breakfast, monsieur."

"Come now, let me finish this game! Can't you see the clock is fast?"

"But the clock is slow, monsieur."

"I tell you it is fast."

"The clock is slow, monsieur."

"Now, now! The game is almost done, and then—"

"But if the game were almost done you would not have so many pawns left, monsieur."

"Antoine, I should have been done already if you had let me alone."

"But I shall not let you alone, monsieur."

"I tell you I shall finish the game. Get out, Antoine."

"We will get out together, monsieur."

"Antoine, I'm not a baby."

"You do not cry, monsieur. Apart from that there is not much difference."

The dialogue went on in this way for some time. Beaumarchais, shrugging his shoulder, moved a pawn on the chessboard, and then Antoine, bowing very low and with a great outward show of respect to the company, seized the board and tipped it over, dumping the chessmen in a heap on the floor.

Beaumarchias was on the point of flying into a violent rage, but at the

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

For Congress at Large,
THOMAS COLLINS, of Centre.
HENRY S. MYERS, of Allegheny.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
THOMAS J. BURKE, of Altoona.

For Sheriff,
ROBERT H. NIXON,
of Johnstown.

For Assembly,
J. B. DENNY,
of Ebensburg.
JOHN RICKETTS,
Reade township.

For Poor Director,
JAMES FLINN,
of Johnstown.

For Jury Commissioner,
ANSELM WEAKLAND,
of Carroll township.

THE Bessemer steel works, of Troy, N Y., has started giving employment to 500 men. The works had been closed since March.

ON Wednesday the Democratic convention of the state of New York, assembled at Saratoga nominated Senator David B. Hill as their candidate for governor.

THREE rumors regarding the czar of Russia prevailed at Europran capitals last week. One that he had been stricken with paralysis, another that he was insane, and a third that he was dead.

THE defeat of W. C. P. Breckinridge came near being the cause of a murder at Lexington, Kentucky, last Friday, when Desha, a son of Mr. Breckinridge, called J. D. Livingstone a liar, whereupon he struck him. As Breckinridge staggered back he drew a knife and stabbed Livingstone, the knife penetrating his hand. Desha appears to be a wild sort of a young man and has been in several scrapes before this.

THERE is no question but what the Democrats will have a majority in the next house of congress, although it will not be nearly as large as the present plurality in that branch," said clerk of the house, Hon. James Keer, during a business trip to Philadelphia on Saturday last. "We shall have both the senate and the house by comfortable margins, and I sincerely believe there is no contest as to that fact. If there is a contest it exists as a Republican hope."

A HARRISBURG dispatch: says the swindling operations of building and loan associations of other states in Pennsylvania have become so notorious that the proper state authorities have been asked to put a stop to them if possible. Many complaints of the dishonest workings of these associations have come from Western Pennsylvania and from Bradford, McKean county, These concerns, by paying a registration fee of $10.25 each, are entitled to do business in that state. Local organizations are then formed to give them standing in the community in which they propose to operate.

JUDGE GIBBONS, of Chicago, in a decision which ordered a judgment of ouster against the whisky trust, laid down the principle that corporations "May flourish and expand, but competition and individualism must be neither thwarted nor crushed." Should this doctrine be affirmed by the higher courts of Illinois and the United States, as seems probable, it would not only end the life of the whisky trust, but the existence of all the many other combinations in restraint of trade which have derived a corporate existence from the respective states.

A PROCLAMATION was issued on Tuesday by superintendent of public instruction Schaeffer recommending the observance of October 19 as autumn arbor day and earnestly urging teachers and superintendents to adopt a suitable program of exercises, including the planting of one or more trees. He also recommends that attention be drawn to the fact that it is best to plant native trees and that the young people should be taught that it is better to plant the elm in damp soil, the white oak and the sugar maple in richer, drier soil, than it is to plant the too short-lived horse chestnut or the silver maple which is too weak for its enormous size. When tree-planting is impossible Superintendent Schaeffer says the observance of the day need not be ommitted.

THERE seems to be a significant fnll in the wool cry, says the Philadelphia *Times*, and the wail of distress over the new tariff schedule is no longer a respectable murmur. Of course there is a cause. When the McKinley bill went into effect wool brought 28 cents a pound and fell to 10 cents inside the first week. As the flock masters were not giving away their product they stopped selling, and under the highest protective tariff ever known found neither market nor buyers. The new tariff rate makes heavy reductions, nothing less than 35 per cent. and all the way up to 90. Under this tariff last week an Ohio wool grower in the Woodsfield district sold 10,000 pounds at 26 cents. At Washington, in this state, the wool clip commands 21 cents, and this in spite of the fact that the Washington farmers were assured that the free wool measure was their ruin. To top all, a Monongahela firm yesterday instructed its country agents to take up 350,000 pounds at 25 cents, where they formerly paid 15. This is why the lull in the wool ruin cry has the boards.

IF the Republican party is to regain the confidence of the country in 1896, says the *Harper's Weekly*, it must have principles, and if in nominates a man who is "jest a candidate," its present hope is more than likely to be turned to bitter disappointment.

The country is not aroused against the Democratic party because it has decreased some tariff duties. The Republican who deceives himself by thinking so will remain in a darkness of a past out of which the half-performance of the Democratic party in 1890 and 1892 showed clearly that the people have made up their minds that tariff taxes should be reduced, and that raw materials should be placed on the free list. The people of the United States are not the feeble minded children that some Republican politicians have assumed them to be, and they are not in the habit of rebelling against the party which they have placed in power because it keeps the promises on the faith of which it succeeded. The country is enraged against the Democratic party because it has not fully carried out its pledges, because it has been dominated by the same influences that have for years controlled the Republican party, especially in the framing of the McKinley act, and because whate ver there has been of good intention, sound principle, and morality in the Democratic party has been made of no avail by the corruption, greed, and protectionism which have been permitted to rule.

What the people of this country want is an end of the domination of trusts and monopolies that have obtained their power through protective tariffs. They want more rather than less reform of the tariff. They want less of the communism that employs the taxing power of the government for the enrichment of the sugar trust on the one hand, and for levying on the incomes of the thrifty on the other. They want loss experimenting with their currency, a large majority of the intelligent and controlling members of the community knowing that the tendency of all this is to drag the United States down to the financial level of China and the weakest and most hopeless of the South American countries.

IT is many years, says he New York *Herald*, since the business horizon was free as at present from portentous clouds. From the enactment of the Sherman law in the summer of 1890 and the Baring panic in the following November until the New tariff became operative a few weeks ago the country was subjected to an unparalleled series of disturbing and destructive influences, but the obnoxious measure which was undermining the foundations of the currency was repealed a year ago and the tariff agitation that immediately succeeded it has resulted in the new law. With a sound currency and a settled basis for trade and manufactures the way is prepared for a sound and lasting revival of prosperity. After the period of storm and stress through which the people have passed it would be absurd to expect such a revival immediately. The country is convalescent, but it needs time to recover its full strength. That it is growing stronger day by day, however, admits of no question, and, as capitalists and investors and merchants and manufacturers become convinced of this fact, progress toward prosperity will increase in a geometrical ratio.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* in an article on crops and business, is forced to admit that "a decided improvement is shown as compared with the not distant past. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of the iron making capacity of the country is in operation, 90 per cent. of the cotton mills. Manufacturers and consumers alike have adjusted their affairs to the new tariff, as far as this can be done, and the unfavorable developments that were feared have not come to pass. The production of pig iron on September 1 is given as 151,113, tons per week, as against 115,356 tons in August, and the entire output is going into consumption. In the first half of September northern cotton mills have taken 12,359 bales of cotton, against 7,101 in the same time last year, and the consumption of southern mills has been as great as it was. Despite the check to the dry goods trade, the mills are well employed. Likewise shoe manufacturers are doing a much larger business than last year, as stocks in dealers' hands everywhere are low, and this in spite of an advance in the price of leather." For this much, at least, let us be thankful.

THE enormous number of 587 sugar growers in Louisiana are going to join the Republican party. They are headed by ex Governor Warmoth, which raises the suspicion that the most of them are not new converts. This is the total number of people in the state of Louisiana engaged in sugar growing. Last year they received $11,114 290 in bounties from the United States treasury, an average of $19,195,66 each. But for the passage of the new tariff act they would have received $23,000,000 bounty this year, or an average of $40,000 each. These individuals offer to make Louisiana a Republican state if the sugar bounty is restored. Not a much stronger argument than this can be produced in favor of the new tariff, nor could there be a more scandalous exposure of the corruption of the McKinley tariff.

PRESIDENT HAVEMEYER, of the American sugar refining company, has issued orders for the closing down at once of one-half of the refineries under its control, and next week the rest of the refineries will he ordered to shut down. This action is taken beeause of the large amount of refined sugar on hand, and also, it is said, because of the operation of the new tariff. This will mean putting 10,000 men out of work. Mr. Havemeyer says the company has been working the refineries at a loss.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 21, 1894.—A quorum of the cabinet have been in Washington this week, but not all at one time. Secretary Smith was only in town three days and Secretary Lamont has just arrived. Secretaries Gresham and Herbert have been at their desks all the week and Secretary Carlisle has not been able to get even a three-day vacation since congress adjourned. There is considerable gossip here over the probability of Secretary Lamont being nominated for governor of New York by the Democrats, although he isn't saying a word himself. There is no doubt that Secretary Lamont would make a strong candidate—perhaps stronger than any man who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, except ex Secretary Whitney, and the impression is that he will not accept—because, like Whitney, he would be acceptable to the two factions into which the party in New York is unfortunately divided, he having managed to keep the good will of them all.—Democrats here recognize the nomination of Mr. Morton to have been about the strongest that the Republicans could have made, and they believe that a very strong Democrat will be needed to beat him, under existing circumstances.

Senator Faulkner has decided that he can be of more benefit to the party by giving his undivided attention to managing the congressional campaign committee, of which he is chairman, than by going on the stump; consequently he will make no speeches, but will remain constantly at the committee headquarters. He sent President Cleveland a copy of the campaign text book, this week, with the compliments of the committee.

Although no official announcement has been made to that effect, and none is expected, it has been understood for some time that treasury officials regarded women a failure as high grade clerks in that department; consequently there was little surprise when it was learned that a considerable percentage of the hundred-odd clerks dismissed thus far in the reorganization of that department, now under way in accordance with a law enacted at the last session of congress, were high grade women clerks. There are more high grade women clerks—that is women drawing more than $1,200 a year—in the treasury than in any other department, and, according to statements of those over them, there are numerous reasons why men are preferred to them. It is said no more women will be appointed to or promoted to any clerkship above the $1,200 grade in the treasury department. Although it is strictly a matter of business, those who have been dismissed are raising a great howl as though they had been deprived of something in which they had a proprietary interest, and the howl is likely to increase in volume as soon as those who are trying to get reinstated become convinced that they cannot succeed.

Owing largely to the dullness in political news, a regular "tempest in a teapot" has been made out of the resignation of Mr. O'Rourke, supervising architect of the treasury, at the request of Secretary Carlisle, by the Washington correspondents. It is a very simple case, without any of the elements of a sensation. Mr. O'Rourke failed to run the business of his office as smoothly as Secretary Carlisle thought it ought to be run, rather from lack of adaptability than lack of ability, and his resignation was asked for, received and accepted. That's all.

One of the best campaign documents sent out by the Democratic campaign committee is a list of the new enterprises inaugurated and if old ones which have resumed work since the new tariff became a law. It answers better than pages of argument could possibly do the Republican charge that tariff reform would injure American industries,

Among the prominent spell-binders who were the occupants of a special car which left here Wednesday night for Raleigh, N. C., were the following: Senators Ransom and Jarvis; Governor-elect Oates, of Alabama; Hon. Charles H. Mansur, assistant comptroller of the treasury; Secretary Hoke Smith, President Black and Secretary Gardner, of the national association of Democratic clubs, and Chief Clerk Daniels of the interior department. The magnet which drew this aggregation of Democratic talent to the capital of the tar-heel state is the state convention of Democratic clubs, which met there yesterday. M.

Fifty-two Dead.

ALGONA, Ia., September 22.—A cyclone passed through this county about 3 o'clock last night. So far as reported 52 people were killed and 30 injured, several of them fatally. The little town of Cylinder 20 miles west of this place on the Milwaukee road, it is reported, was swept from the face of the earth. About 25 miles north of that place a family named Goulden, four in number, were killed.

The town of Whitmore 12 miles west Algona, was unharmed, but Robert Stevenson, living four miles north, was killed, and his wife probably fatally injured. The wife and children of Fred Pompe in Fenton township were in their house, which was completely wrecked, but they were covered up by the falling wall, and not one of them was hurt. The horse barn was completely blown away. Five horses were unharmed.

George W. Beavers, living three miles north of Algona, had just gotten home from the fair. He got into the house with his wife and two children and an adopted son, and was just getting down in the cellar, when the cyclone struck the house, completely demolishing it. The whole family were covered with the ruins. Beavers had the baby in his arms, and with it he made his way north to the house of Geo. Christian Dau, his father-in-law, for help. His wife was just dying when he returned, and his little girl gasped "Papa, papa," and expired. The wreck here was complete, nothing remaining of the handsome house and barn.

Galveston, September 26.—The Santa Fe express train arriving here this morning was held up at a water tank south of Temple at 1 A. M. Two men ran the fireman and Engineer Frank off the engine. They evidently had confederates and expected to rob the train, but the confederates were either at the wrong place or there was some misunderstanding. The fireman broke away from the robbers and reported the case to Conductor H. Weler. Meanwhile the brakeman came up, and the robbers, believing he was the advance picket of a rescuing train crew, jumped from the engine and fled.

Norristown, Pa., September 26—Joseph Burken, a Lower Merion colored man, was being given a hearing by Magistrate Perry L. Anderson, at Pencoyd, when he ran behind the magistrate's desk to the place where his wife was standing, and with the blade of a penknife gashed her on the right arm. Subsequently he threw an empty bottle at the magistrate's head, but missed it. Burken then boastingly admitted serving seven years in Trenton for killing a man, and added: "If I serve seven for this, I'll kill her when I get out"

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Great Fire In Portland.

Portland Ore., September. 23.—The most disastrous fire in the history of the city broke out at 4:30 this afternoon in the dock of the Pacific Coast elevator company, and raged for three hours, destroying property valued at nearly $1,500,000. The department was scattered about the city looking after small fires when the alarm from the elevator was rung in. When the engines arrived the fire was beyond control, and in half an hour from the time it started the docks for half a mile were on fire. Nothing could be done but to let the fire burn itself out.

The elevator contained nearly half a million bushels of wheat. The new plant of the Portland General electric company, which had just arrived from Lynn, Mass., was standing in the yards of the Terminal company on the cars, not having been unloaded. The plant occupied an entire train, and the machinery was of the most expensive kind, most of which was destroyed. Two hundred freight cars, 80 of which was destroyed. The Oregon railway and Navigation docks held 1,500 tons of freight, consisting of wool, salmon, general merchandise and cement, all of which was destroyed. There were stored on the dock about 12,000 cases of salmon from the lower Columbia river and Puget Sound, awaiting shipment to the east. It was valued at about $40,000, and was partly insured.

Tragedy After a Ball.

Dunbar, Pa., September 23.—Frank Greenlee shot and mortally wounded John McDowell last night. Both attended a dance, and both were particular in their attentions to the same young lady. She did not seem to have any choice, but the young men raged at each other. Finally they quarreled, agreed to fight it out and left the dance for that purpose. They agreed to fight with nature's weapons, but before they set to Greenlee suddenly changed his mind and drew a pistol. Before anybody could interfere he fired point blank at McDowell at close range and missed him. Then he fired rapidly until one of the bullets struck McDowell in the breast.

The latter turned as if to escape but again faced his enemy and got another bullet in his abdomen. As the wounded man fell Greenlee's younger brother took a hand in the shooting at McDowell until others interfered. In all a dozen shots were fired at McDowell, but only two hit him. Either of these will prove fatal.

Greenlee was captured in Connellsville in the night, taken to Uniontown and lodged in jail.

Prepared His Own Execution.

Caddo, Indian Territory, September 25.—Jim Allen, a full blooded Choctaw Indian, about 24 years of age, was shot to death yesterday at the Pushmataha court grounds in Jackson.

Allen walked with a steady step from the jail to the court house, a distance of 50 yards, handcuffed, and knelt down by his coffin and offered up a prayer. He pulled off his coat and hat, rolled open the bosom of his shirt and painted a small heart about the size of a quarter of a dollar over his own heart and took his seat on a lemon box. He sat in that position just 35 minutes. When the hour arrived, Deputy Sheriff Bob Jackson shot him through the heart. In eight minutes life was extinct.

Allen killed Dixton Hewter, a Choctaw, who was a witness against Allen on charge of theft. The murder occurred in May, 1889. Allen beheading his victim with an axe.

Business Getting Brisk.

Harrisburg Pa., September 25.—Industries are humming again with more than their old time briskness. In the iron and steel plants the prospects for fall work are very promising, the Lochiel, Paxton and Central rolling mills being on double turn. In the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, three furnaces are in blast, with special activity in the bridge, construction and frog departments. The American tube and iron company's Middletown plant was at work on double turn in nearly every department.

The last semi-monthly pay roll of the Steelton works footed up $81,200, a large increase over the previous one.

The woolen mills at New Cumberland are running day and night, and the wages of its employes have been increased 10 per cent.

Decapitated by a Car.

Philadelphia, September 25.—The 3 year-old son of Morris Gleckman, of 626 South Fourth street, was decapitated before his eyes by a trolley car to night. The child had just been given a few pennies to buy cakes with, and a girl friend, he was trudging across the street to a grocery. The car was coming southward when the two were in the middle of the street. "Look out, look out," shouted Gleckman, who stood on the sidewalk, and was watching the child run. The scream of his father frightened the little fellow and he became confused and stood still. The girl managed to jump from the track just in time, but little Abraham was struck, the car wheels completely severing his head and both arms from the body.

The Erie Shops Destroyed.

Erie, Pa., September 25.—The plant of the Erie Car Works, the largest concern of its kind in the country, was almost wholly destroyed by fire last night. Several acres of buildings and a number of cars were burned.

The works had been used by the Lake Shore Railway for the past 15 months as repair shops and all cars destroyed were the property of that company.

The fire was incendiary in origin, and was the second attempt to burn the works within two weeks.

The loss will foot up $300,000, upon which there is small insurance.

Salem, O., September 25.—Mrs. Charles Hunt tied her baby to her breast this afternoon and jumped into the lake at Tolerton's park. Both were drowned. The woman had been seen about the park wheeling a baby caariage, in which the infant was sleeping. She was not known here, but no attention was paid to her. Then the carriage was found on the bank. In it were the woman's hat, a photograph of the child and a letter. The police dragged the lake and soon brought the bodies to land. The babe was tied to its mother's breast with pieces of the woman's clothing.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS

—There are nearly 2,000 women practicing medicine in the United States.

—Lord Breadalbene can ride 100 miles in a straight line on his estate in Scotland.

—A growing pumpkin or melon vine will reach a pail of water laft near it in a few days.

—In the United States 28 states and territories have given women some form of suffrage.

—Authorities claim that two-fifth of the land in the United States is unfit for growing crops.

—The smallest telegraph facilities are possessed by Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru and Persia.

—The consolidation of Mexico and all Central America into one republic has be enproposed.

—An average of 3,000 umbrellas are constantly in the lost parcel of the New York elevated.

—New York police are still looking for the ruffian who threw a potato at Archbishop Corrigan.

—Warships in dry dock at Mare Island are found to have inferior rivets which are in a state of decay.

—During an insane freak Frank Grant, of Reading, chased his wife out of their bed room and cut his throat.

—James Dorcy, a buisness man of White Mountain, Va., was called to his door by an unknown person and killed.

—The committee on the inspection of the routes for the proposed ship canal between Pittsburg and Lake Erie is at work.

—A destructive storm in Japan, August 25 and 26, was followed by floods, over 300 persons being drowned and more than 15,000 houses destroyed.

—The driest place in the world is said to be in that part of Egypt between the two lowest falls of the Nile. Rain has never been known to fall there.

—Colonel James Young, a Middletown farmer, has just built a stone wall 1,325 feet long and five feet high along the boundary of one of his farms.

—Emanuel Fox, an old and rich Bethelham O., farmer, was found dead Sunday. It is supposed he fell down stairs and broke his neck while on a spree.

—Capital punishment has been restored to the statute books in Switzerland. For twenty years it had been abolished, and it was found that murders had increased.

—Officer Peter Dillon, of the Allegheny police force, was instantly killed on Thursday morning by catching hold of a live electric wire that the wind had blown down.

—There is one branch of trade which is evidently getting more elastic. A garter factory at Abington, Mass., which has been closed for a year, has started into full operation.

—One hundred Topeka, Kan., women have signed a pledge committing them to wear Turkish trousers. Possibly they will come to think their pledge more honored in the breach.

—Anton Palitschek, lately consel-general of Austria at New York, has been dismissed in disgrace for extortion from exhibitors at the World's Fair at Chicago and embezzlement.

—It is reported at San Francisco that the British ship Senegal went to the bottom of the Pacific about longitude 30.17 North and longitude 119.08 West. Twenty-nine people were drowned.

—Such excellent authority as London engineering has recently declared that "the United States magazine rifle possesses all the requsites now universally admitted to be necessary to a perfect magazine gun."

—George Faucett, of near West Chester, got 3,500 bushels of potatoes off of 35 acres of land. In some parts of the field the potatoes yielded 200 bushels to the acre, but taking the whole lot they averaged 100 bushels to the acre.

—A sign of the agricultural depression in England is the duke of Northumberland's inability to find a tenant who will pay $300 a year for a farm of 130 acres in Surrey, with a farm house, cottage and two sets of farm buildings.

—A total eclipse of the sun will occur September 28, 1894. It will be invisible in America. The path of totality passes across the Indian ocean. The eclipse will be partial in Africa, Persia, Hindostan and Southern Australia.

—While taking a ride at London, Ohio, on Friday, Mrs. Buell, sister of Rev. W. L. Stutz, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Stutz's two daughters, Mabel and Helen, were struck by a train at a crossing and fatally injured.

—In Oakland, Cal., a boy got caught between the wheel and body of a watering cart. Bystanders rescued him from danger of death and ripped up a plank of the sidewalk to get him out. The owner of the sidewalk demanded fifty cents for the use of the plank.

—An old newspaper, published in Boston, has a notice of the marriage of Captain Thomas Baxter, of Quincy, and Miss Whitman, of Bridgewater, on December 16, 1788, "after a long and tedious courtship of forty-eight years, which both sustained with uncommon fortitude."

—At a christening party at Patapsco Neck, Md., John Bond took up an old army musket, supposed to be unloaded, and proceeded to explain how it was used during the war. The gun exploded, killing a child, Charles Ziegelhoefer, and dangerously wounding the mother.

—Negroes of Texas made a contract with the Mexican government for the colonization of rich lands in the northern part of Mexico and were about to settle with a number of families, when strong opposition developed among the Mexicans and an effort will be made to prevent the scheme.

—The new rifle adopted by the army of the navy has a bore of but one-third of an inch, or about the size of a lead pencil. The bore is strongly rifled, the bullets are of hard lead and 2½ inches long, smokeless powder is used, and the bullets will pass through a man's body at a distance of two miles.

—It is said that so much farm land in England has lately been allowed to lapse from cultivation that wild animals, which ten years ago were in danger of extinction, are now flourishing and increasing. The badger and the otter, for instance, are reported to be thriving greatly on agricultural depression.

—A Bethlehem paper says the apple crop in Lower Soucon township is immense this year. The fruit is a glut in the market. An old time cider mill on the Soucon creek at Hellertown is being operated day and night. The road leading to the mill is crowded with farmers' wagons awaiting their turns to unload apples.

—In consequence of the war between China and Japan the price of opium has risen about thirty per cent. in the past month and those who are its victims, a much greater number, by-the-by, than many suppose, find it a more expensive luxury than ever before. It falls the hardest on the sick, for it is probably more used by doctors than all other remedies together, including quinine.

FROM THE

SHEEP TO THE MAN!

Dutchess Trousers

Captured the medals at the World's Fair. 1893. Whatever the posture, style and ease are the same Always in shape at work or in play.

WE KNOW WHAT THE TRADE DEMANDS AND MEET IT.

The manufacturers authorize us to give with every pair sold this unheard of

WARRANTY.

You may buy a pair of Dutchess Wool Trousers at

$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00,

And wear them two months. For every suspender button that comes off we pay you ten cents. If they rip at the waistband we pay you fifty cents If they rip in the seat or elsewhere we pay you one dollar or give you a new pair.

Best in the World. **Try a Pair.**

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MULLEN, the CLOTHIER,

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FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

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Men's Fall Clothing!

FALL

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Cassimers, Cheviots, Clays, Homespuns, Diagonals, Serges, Twills, Tweeds, Flannels.

All the new shapes of Sacks, Cutaways, Regents and Prince Alberts. A perfect fit and reliable workmanship.

$7, $9, $10, $15 and $18.

Children's Suits, 4 to 14, 75c., 90c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00.

A Grand Exhibit of Boys' Clothing—new and lovely styles for Fall. Buy your own and your Children's Hats of us. We guarantee you a positive saving of 25 per cent.

JOHN McCONNELL,

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FALL AND WINTER

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IN CAMBRIA COUNTY!

Our new Fall Stock will surprise all who see it by the extensive variety it offers in every line of goods which we carry. We will sell you fine Overcoats and Clothing at prices much lower than ever before. We have all the new styles in Hats. Our stock of Winter Underwear and Gents' Furnishings is immense.

It will pay you to come twenty-five miles to buy Clothing from us. Call and examine our goods and you will be convinced we will save you money.

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W. D. ROWAN, Secretary. sep28.4 LEVI LUDDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

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Covert Cloths,

with as much style about [illegible] high-cost, imported [illegible] them, newest color [illegible] wide.

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SILK AND WOOL MIXED SUITINGS,

two styles checks in [illegible] situations, nothing [illegible] equal to these; 42 [illegible] inches wide.

45 CENTS A YARD.

Then, the superb qualities [illegible]

IMPORTED DRESS FABRICS,

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Send full address for NEW FALL CATALOGUE—Soon Ready.

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The Atlantic Refining Co. Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

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1794.

Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

To Investors.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell our Family Knitting Machine. SAMPLE FREE. Address Dept. A, 342 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALL THE NEWS, READ THE FREEMAN. $1.50 per year.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

There are 111 inmates at the almshouse.

Quite a number of Ebensburgers visited the Carrolltown fair.

There was a heavy frost in this locality on Wednesday morning.

The cool snap makes people look about their supply of winter coal.

Mr. Patrick Moran, of Loretto, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

The cool nights have driven busy housewives to putting up their stoves.

The county commissioners will erect a new bridge over the Conemaugh at Nanty Glo.

Mrs. Catharine Horner, a venerable resident of Johnstown, died on Sunday last, aged 93 years.

Mr. Peter Hubert, an old and respected resident of Carrolltown, is reported to be very ill.

A number of fine horses passed through Ebensburg on Monday on their way to the Carrolltown fair.

At the Cambria county almshouse during the year 1893 was expended for whiskey the sum of $2,000.

On Thursday every horse in our livery stables was engaged by people going to the Carrolltown fair.

Mr. C. E. Zahm, Esq., of the East Ward, is having his residence treated to a coat of paint.

Mr. Edward Griffith, of this place, is putting a new furnace placed in position in his building.

The county commissioners of the state attended their annual convention in Pottsville October 3 and 10.

Messrs. Edwards and Henry Buck shipped a car load of sheep from this place to Philadelphia on Monday.

W. H. Mercredy, a traveling salesman for a Pittsburg house, committed suicide, Saturday, at the Hotel Gray, Chicago, by sending a bullet through his brain.

Josephine and Addie Owens, of this place, have purchased the house and lot of Mrs. Peyton in the East ward.

John Gorse, employed in the mines at Nanty Glo, was badly cut about the head by a fall of coal on day last week.

Lee Nave, of Johnstown, aged twenty years, fell from a load of hay and alighting on his head was seriously injured.

The Allegheny city poor farm is badly crowded. There are now 700 inmates on the farm, many of whom are insane.

A Pittsburg man named John Gallbetz was robbed on the streets of Patton after being drugged with knock-out drops and robbed of $16.

Mr. David J. Davis has begun the erection of another new brick dwelling house on his property on Centre street.

Mr. Jefferson Sechler, of Blacklick township, had two of his ribs broken one day last week by his team running off.

Roland Evans and family, of Bloomfield, who were visiting friends in Ebensburg, returned home on Monday.

Thomas L. Edwards, of Blacklick township, shipped a car-load of sheep to Philadelphia from this place on Monday.

Mrs. Annie, wife of J. D. Sanders, of Patton, died at her home in that place Tuesday of last week from typhoid fever.

Miss Ellen Beyer, of Munster, will leave on Saturday for Harrisburg where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Neff.

Frank Smith, of Stonycreek township, was brought on Tuesday to answer charges of assault and battery at the instance of Mrs. Smith.

Hon. B. H. McCormick, a former resident of Hastings, but now of Roncesverti, N. M., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jesse Barnes, of this place.

Peter P. Gallagher, for many years a member of St. John's Catholic church at Loretto, died on Saturday, September 15th, of typhoid fever.

The plaintiffs in the Gallitzin school case have taken out a writ of error to the Supreme Court. The case will come before the court on Monday, October 8th.

Some sections of the county report that the chestnut crop is a failure this season, and from others a short crop is promised.

The horse and buggy stolen from J. G. Spangler, a short time ago, by Hastings parties who were at that place when they took the rig, have been delivered to the owner.

The new Methodist church in Tunnelton expects to have the dedication on the 1st of January next.

Mr. Sylvester Bower, a Juniata county farmer, raised peaches in his orchard this year, from which he made 100 bushels. This beats raising wheat all hollow.

The Record will issue a number of souvenir copies on the occasion of the Cherrytree fair, which will take place in the near future.

The recently published statistics of Soldiers' army show that no less than 1,000 died as men served in the army of the Potomac during the war.

The miners employed by the Cambria Coal and Lumber Company have struck and ordered to vacate houses owing to some trouble with the foreman.

Jane Evans, wife of Matthew Evans, formerly of Summit, this county, died at her home in Altoona on Sunday last. She is survived by her husband and one daughter.

The Rose Coal Mining Company's tipple at Rose Run was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, involving a loss of about $12,000.

Two people of Mt. Gallitzin had a runaway on Tuesday last, which ran off on Tuesday and got as far as Munster, where it was stopped at night. They were not much worse for the wear and brought home.

Mr. Peter Beckman, of Johnstown, and his daughter were thrown from a buggy while driving near Geistown last Saturday evening. Mr. Beckman was badly hurt about the head, but will recover. His daughter escaped without injury.

Engineers, firemen and brakemen are happy now that the depression has made work in a year ago, have been called back for duty. Nearly all the men in the coke region will be employed next month.

Mr. Wm. Kinkead has made arrangements by which he can supply the Leader and the twice-a-week New York *World* for one year to all who will call at once. This is the opportunity to get your county paper and the New York *World* for a year at extraordinarily low figures.

Chest Creek, Clearfield county, coal operators have entered a contract for 1,100,000 tons of coal. This is double the amount contracted for last or any previous year. It will take 110 cars of 25 tons each—to be run in trains of 40 cars each—to transport the coal.

—Gunnar Unden, of Johnstown, employed by the Johnson Company, of that city, as a chemist, committed suicide at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg, on last Friday morning by taking a dose of arsenic. The deceased was a native of Sweden and aged about 35 years.

—One of the traffic managers of the Pennsylvania lines is authority for the statement that their gross business is thirty-three per cent. larger than it was at the corresponding period of last year, and that the increase is not confined to any one point or section, but is general.

—Mrs. Margaret Healy died at her home in Lilly on Wednesday, aged about 65 years. The deceased was proprietress of the Union House in that place where she had been a resident for a number of years. She is survived by six children. Her remains were interred at Summit.

—On Friday night dogs killed a number of sheep for Hugh Edwards, of Cambria township, and a few nights after the flock of Woods Thomas in the same neighborhood was attacked and several killed. Mr. Thomas heard the dogs after the sheep and succeeded in shooting one of them.

—Now that you have registered and have been assessed, the next thing to be attended to is the payment of your tax. Examine your receipts and see whether you have one dated November 6, 1892. If not, and you are over 22 years old, you must pay a county or state tax before October 6th.

—Rev. D. M. Gemmill will be installed as pastor of the Cresson Presbyterian church on October 15th. Rev. W. W. Moorehead, of Greensburg, will preach the sermon, Rev. E. M. Bowman, of Ebensburg, will deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. C. C. Hays to the people.

—A typhoid fever epidemic is raging out near Rochester Mills, Indiana county. There are 11 cases in the immediate vicinity of the town and many more in the surrounding country. The physicians are at a loss to assign any cause for the disease. The first case developed about five weeks ago.

—Fourteen bridges, to be used by the Pennsylvania Midland Railroad, have been ordered by the contractors. The Edgemoor iron works, of Wilmington, Del., has the contract, and, as the bridges are wanted as soon as possible, the works are running day and night, with a force of seven hundred men.

—Mr. C. A. Sharbaugh, the popular clothier, of Carrolltown, has a change of ad. in this issue of the FREEMAN. Once a customer of Sharbaugh's you will always remain one, as he sells nothing but the best goods, and you can rely upon being dealt with in such a fashion that you will be sure to go back.

—Last week the array of jurors in the Westmoreland county court was quashed for the reason that the jury wheel had not been kept in the possession of the jury commissioners as the law required, but was left in the possession of the sheriff. The result of this is the quashing of all bills of indictment found by the grand jury in which trials have not been held.

—J. C. Dorman found a stone tomahawk hen I on one of the old Dorman farms in Mifflin county that is well shaped and beveled very accurately to a blade edge, rounding at the top. It is composed of a flint or creek stone, and is very smooth and weighty. The weapon was found near a spring where a number Indian arrow heads have been found at different times.

—The state board of health has adopted the rule that any or all persons who suffer from typhoid fever or such contagious diseases are to be kept out of the public schools for six weeks from the time they take the disease, and all other children in the family where the diseases exist cannot attend the school until 14 days after the physician has pronounced the patient well.

—Some time during Monday night the grocery store of H. A. McPike & Co., 1420 Eleventh Avenue, was entered and robbed of nine cents taken from the money drawer, several cans of corn beef, cheese, etc. Entrance was effected through the door leading into the store from the rear and the work was evidently done by some one conversant with the surroundings.—*Altoona Times.*

—A friend in speaking of the weather had for the past month tells us that during the night of September 27, 1844, snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, although it had been warm weather with no frosts up to date and very nice weather the week following. The snow broke down great quantities of timber and made it difficult traveling for several weeks after.—*Indiana Messenger.*

—Charles Riehl, a former resident of Johnstown, where for twenty years he worked for the Cambria Iron Company, but who left that city three years ago to accept a place in the steel works at Homestead, committed suicide at his home in the latter place on Tuesday evening while under the influence of liquor. His remains were taken to Johnstown on Wednesday for interment.

—The jumping bean which is at present being widely exhibited in store windows, is the product of a Mexican plant allied to the milk weed family. The seed owes its jumping habit not to any quality of its own, but to the larva of a small moth which inhabits it. The uneasy movements of the larva cause the seed to roll about a flat surface and even to jump a slight distance in the air.

—A decoction of cinnamon is recommended as a drink to be taken freely in localities where there is typhoid fever or cholera, for cinnamon has the power to destroy all infectious microbes. Even its scent kills them, while it is perfectly harmless to human beings. It is said that the essence of cinnamon, when exposed in a sick room, will kill typhoid bacilli in twelve hours and prevent fresh cases.

—William Freeman, who last July shot and killed Gertie Timbelake at a hotel in Mt. Pleasant and who was on trial at Greensburg, was found guilty of murder in the first degree on Thursday morning of last week, the jury being out all night. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds that the jury was illegally drawn. He was not affected in the least on the announcement of the verdict.

—A warrant was issued last Monday for the arrest of Sheriff Britton, of Crawford county, on a charge of perjury, on information of W. B. Hoag. Mr. Hoag was a candidate for the nomination against Britton, and charges that Britton promised to pay him part of the receipts of the office, and that in taking the oath of office he committed perjury. Hoag feels confident of having evidence that will convict Britton.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Clearfield, Conemaugh and Western Railroad Company at the office of President J. M. McCarrell in Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, Chief Engineer Samuel Brugger presented his final report on 35 miles of the 75 mile route between Clearfield and Johnstown. It was adopted. Although no contract was let it will be soon and the work commenced and pushed.

—On Thursday last quite a sensation was raised in New Bloomfield by the escape of one "Jim" Givens from the Perry county jail. He got out during the absence of Sheriff Rice, overpowering Mrs. Rice and a visitor who had come to see another prisoner. He was followed by a number of persons whom he kept off by means of two knives, until he was disabled by a stone thrown at him, recaptured and put back in his cell.

—The Democrats of Carroll county, Maryland, on Monday, adopted resolutions endorsing President Cleveland, demanding a tariff for revenue only, declaring that Senators Gorman and Gibson are unfit to represent the Democracy of Maryland, and asking for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

—Every owner of a peach tree in this county who desires to put it through the winter safely should cut the tip end off the branches which have grown this season at once. Cut them back about six inches; it will stop the growth and have the effect of hardening the wood so the trees will stand the frosts of winter better.

—The time for killing the different kinds of game as fixed by the state laws is as follows: Deer, October 1 to December 15; coasing of deer with hounds prohibited; squirrel, September 1 to January 1; rabbit, November 1 to January 1; hunting or killing of rabbits with ferrets prohibited; wild turkey, October 15 to January 1; woodcock, July 4 to January 1; quail, November 1 to December 15; ruffled grouse or pheasants, October 1 to January 1.

—Mary a Pope, a woman who had been employed as a cook at one of the hotels in Patton, on Tuesday of last week, hired a team and buggy from Liveryman Dale, of Patton, to go to Chest Springs. Failing to return on time and learning that the woman had taken another direction, the liveryman after a two days search recovered his team at Flynn City, where it had been taken charge of by W. A. Chaplin, the landlord at that place. The woman had disappeared.

—Constable Orr, of Millwood, arrived here Wednesday morning, having in custody a young man named Jacob E. Neads, a railroader of South Fork, formerly with headquarters at Derry, who is charged before Justice S. S. Moorhead, of Derry, with seduction and fornix et cet., preferred by Miss Ida I. Fleming, daughter of Orsen Fleming, of Millwood. The defendant was arrested at his home and in default of $500 bail was committed to jail.—*Westmoreland Democrat.*

—Lack of orders has caused a slight decrease in the output of coal at South Fork and along the mountain district, caused principally by the rush made to the eastern market during the month of August. The Stineman Coal Company was not running full time last week, but hopes to rise to its usual average in a short time. Lukens & Haupt worked about two days during the week, as did also the Euclid. The Argyle, Aurora, Dunlo and Conemaugh companies have also run below their average.

—The possibilities of what a mountain girl can do is the following claim made for one who lives upon the East Kentucky railroad, near Willard. From April 2 to June 1, this year, she planted three acres of potatoes, did all the cooking and sewing for the family, milked four cows, fed the calves, pigs and chickens, shot three polecats and four chicken hawks, set the dogs on 18 tramps, attended 13 dances and 3 picnics, read 5 dime novels, and sat up 4 nights in the week with her beau, and yet we often hear the question asked: "What is there for woman to do?"

—Judge Yerkes, of the Bucks county court, promulgated an order of court last week which all county courts of the state should adopt without delay. It regulates the granting of naturalization certificates. Hereafter notice of an intended application for such a certificate shall be published for two weeks in two county papers, naming a day certain when the matter will be heard in court, and during this period any five citizens may file a remonstrance against the application. No public officer, candidate for office, or member of a political committee will be accepted as a voucher unless by leave of court for good cause shown.

—On account of the levying of a tax on incomes, the commissioner of internal revenue will appoint three additional officers for this section of Pennsylvania. The salaries for the offices range from $2,500 down to $750. All persons receiving an annual income of over $4,000 a year come within the provisions of the tariff law. From now until January 1 all such may figure how much they will return to the collector, to be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent. It is this special work which requires an extra force of men. Collector Kearns, in charge of this district, gives assurance that no one subject to taxation will escape the law if he can prevent it.

—On Thursday of last week while out hunting, Wm. Corl, of Pavia, Bedford county, accidentally shot Charles Wysong, of Blue Knob. Wysong was watching a squirrel, when Corl saw his hat moving through the underbrush, and, mistaking it for a turkey, took careful aim and fired. The ball struck Wysong above the right eye and lodged back of the left ear. Dr. J. W. Wengart probed for the ball but was unable to extract it. Dr. Armitage, of Lilly, was sent for. He cut over the ear, sawed a piece of bone away and got out the bullet. The boy was resting easily when the the doctor left, but from the nature of the wound cannot recover.

—The Altoona Second National Bank, whose doors were closed on Wednesday, August 8th, by direction of Bank Examiner Miller, was thrown open on Monday morning for the transaction of business. No money was paid out, but the confidence in the bank and its officers and directors was shown by the large number of deposits received. In a few days the bank will be ready to cash checks. No checks, however, will be honored upon accounts that have not been balanced and verified with the pass books. Bank Examiner Henlein is still in charge. Frank Hastings is the new cashier; E. K. Baldridge, the bookkeeper, and W. H. Allen, clerk.

—The Clearfield, Conemaugh and Western railroad that is now being talked of and in all probability will be built, will start at Porter's, a point on the Beech Creek railroad in Clearfield county, will follow the Clearfield creek up to a branch called Mudlick creek in White township, thence by way of Baker's cross roads to the Chest creek at Patton, thence up one of the branches of Chest creek to the divide where it will either take one of the branches of the Blacklick or Conemaugh to Johnstown. The opinion prevails that work will be commenced in a short time and that it is the Beech Creek Company that is the controling influence in building the road.

—Last winter a cow belonging to Thos. B. Barber, a farmer at the lower end of Huntingdon county, swallowed an ordinary table fork. It made the animal sick, and not knowing what the trouble was, Mr. Barber treated her for various deseases, until recently upon discovering a lump on the left side of the cow back of the front leg, he made a close examination of the spot and found three sharp points protruding through the skin. Failing in an effort to extract them himself, the services of Asher Drake, a local veserinary, were secured and the fork was extracted. The fork was one that had been lost from the house and is supposed to have been fed to the cow with some peelings. It is a steel fork with black ebony handle and was as bright when taken from the cow as if it had just been scoured.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

Almost a New York Daily.

That Democratic wonder, the New York *Weekly World*, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can get the two papers a week for the same old price—$1.00 a year.

Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year.

Real Estate Transfers.

Daniel S. McAnulty to J. Sloan Miller, Barnesboro; consideration, $300.

Daniel S. McAnulty to George S. Hunter, Barnesboro, $150.

Daniel S. McAnulty to Harry Starrett, Barnesboro, $150.

John J. Weakland to Bennett Weakland et al., Carroll township, $1,000.

Elizabeth Jones et vir. to Adam Lentz, Ebensburg, $175.

Cambria Iron Company to E. S. McCleester, Franklin, $550.

Chest Creek Land and Improvement Company to John Resch, Patton, $150.

Julius Stich et ux. to Celestine H. Farabaugh, Carrolltown, $691.

George S. Wilson et ux. to Robert Pritchard, Coopersdale, $1,300.

J. C. Stineman et ux. to Joseph Charlesworth, South Fork, $1.

Henry Strong to Henry Shultz, Blacklick, $250.

Rachael A. Penrod to Charles Penrod, Croyle, $70.

W. Scott Stoner to Annie E. Stoner, Gallitzin, $1.

Executor of Peter P. Layman to Julia A. Lawman, Richland, $750.

Joshua Kauffman et ux. to Joseph Morriss, Croyle, $25.

Thomas Barnes et ux. to Ole Jepson, Barnesboro, $250.

Executor of Peter P. Layman to Mary Fvock, Richland, $1,400.

George Bruce et ux. to John Bruce, Jr., Cresson, $300.

James C. Fisher, trustee, to Henry Strong, Blacklick, $166.

John G. C. Bearer to Henry Redding, Susquehanna, $200.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Washington, $15.

Cambria Iron Company to William D. Morgan, East Conemaugh, $250.

Trustees M. E. Church of Wilmore to Orpha J. Evans, Wilmore, $1.

Ferdinand Kittell to Cambria & Clearfield Railroad Company, Allegheny, $1.

John Patterson to George E. Harris, Croyle, $5.

A New Railroad.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* a few days ago published the following special in regard to the building of a new railroad from Mahaffy, in Clearfield county.

Greensburg, Sept. 50.—Information given out here this evening by parties on the inside goes to show that the long-talked-of Loyalhanna and Youghiogheny railroad is an assured fact. The line will be in operation in connection with the Philadelphia and Pittsburg railroad, surveyed and located through Indiana county. Both lines practically constitute the Beech Creek extension from Mahaffey, Clearfield county, to Sewickley, on the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and will use the Pittsburg and Lake Erie terminals at Pittsburg.

The financial head of the undertaking is John Pitcairn, of Philadelphia. He is assisted by a number of Pittsburg people prominently identified in railroad circles. One of the large carrying companies in which the Vanderbilts are interested is a financial factor and will afford tide water and New York terminal. A great deal of careful and methodical work has been done in the way of permanent location. Connection will be made with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg at Punxsutawney and with the Shenango and Lake Erie at Butler.

The road will make an outlet from the Connellsville region to the seaboard, the lakes, Canada and the West. The seaboard route will be 25 miles shorter than that of the Pennsylvania road. The road will enter this county at the mouth of the Loyalhanna creek, follow the creek to the mouth of Nine Mile run, near Latrobe, crossing Summit near Lycippus, and down the Sewickley to its mouth.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, September 27, 1894:

Conrad Narr, Johnstown, and Mary Sann, Stonycreek township.

Henry L. Opperman and Minnie Brown, Johnstown.

Thomas G. Barclay, Morrellville, and Maggie Elder, White township.

John S. Shaffer, Bottsville, Westmoreland county, and Hattie M. Knupp, Kriegar, Westmoreland county.

Adolphus Shaffer, Portage, and Elsie Emma Hileman, Coopersdale.

William A. Rinebolt, Peelorville, and Christina Hiner, Morrellville.

H. H. McCurdy, Coopersdale, and Susan Williams, Morrellville.

Harry L. Lotz and Annie L. Berkeybile, Conemaugh.

Thomas J. Condon, Gallitzin, and Leara M. Berkey, Patton.

William T. Moss and Elizabeth Doubt, Walsall.

Joseph Polsal and Emma Rohrbach, Johnstown.

Jacob C. Carlheim and Mary E. Sprout, Clearfield township.

Edward L. Coughnour, South Fork, and Emma McPaul, Summerhill.

Andrew Poolson, Johnstown, and Anna M. Patterson, Morrellville.

Andrew Warner and Rosa Deener, Johnstown.

Edward Bowers and Ella Lewis, Vetera

Emanuel Stiles, Barr township, and Emma Bennett, Pine township, Indiana county.

John A. Leslie, Spangler, and Elizabeth Jane Long, Barr township.

Some Facts Relating to Public Sales.

The Reading *Times* furnishes the following bit of seasonable advice:

As there are a great many public sales of personal property throughout the country at every season of the year, we call the attention of auctioneers and venders to a few facts. In a sale by auction there are three parties, namely, the owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer, and a portion of the public. The articles must be sold without reserve, and unless the vender reserves one open bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or anyone else bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vender had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards suit was brought against the vender by the highest outside bidder for the article, and it was decided that he, the plaintiff, was the highest bidder and entitled to the article against the vender. So, also, if an article is struck off to a person, and it is afterward ascertained that the vender or auctioneer practiced fraud by holding himself, or had puffers, it was held both by the courts of England, and so repeatedly decided by the supreme courts of Pennsylvania, that the purchaser as soon as he discovered the fraud practised upon him, must return or tender the articles to the vender.

Killed at Lilly.

Somewhere west of Johnstown a man named Reuben Dehaven boarded Mail Express train on Wednesday evening, his destination being Hastings. He was considably under the influence of liquor and caused the trainmen considerable trouble because of his refusal to enter the car and stay off the platform while the train was in motion, also by making use of vulgar, profane and very abusive language. When the train reached Lilly he was put off because of these infractions of the rules, he being put off at a point and on the side of the train at which passengers are usually disembarked at that place. He was not satisfied to stay off, however, and ran around the train, evidently with the intention of getting aboard again on the other side. For this indiscretion he paid with his life, as he run immediately in front of a freight train, was thrown down and cut completely in two.

Miscellaneous Notices.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
A lot of ground in the East ward of Ebensburg, 66 by 264 feet, in desirable location, having a two storied frame house, 9 rooms and basement, in excellent repair. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. M. D. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 10 tf

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in September, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the St. Nicholas Hotel at Nicktown, in Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1894,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner of F. Peter's land, and thence north 1½ degrees east 102½ perches to a sugar; thence north 88½ degrees west 106 perches to a post; thence south 1½ degrees west 107 perches to a post; thence south 88½ degrees east 106 perches the place of beginning, containing

67½ Acres,

having thereon erected a 1½ story LOG HOUSE, FRAME BARN and OUTBUILDINGS, excepting and reserving therefrom all the coal in, under and upon the same, which was conveyed by Sebastian Graff, and Catharine Graff, his wife, together with certain mining rights and privileges to John Smith et al., by deed dated March 23, 1887, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for Cambria county, Pa., in Deed Book No. 47, page 720.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

ADAM J. LIEB.
Executor of Sebastian Graff, deceased.
Nicktown, Pa., Sept. 7, 1894.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 27, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Day Express, daily	8 37 a m
Altoona Express, daily	11 04 a m
Mail Express, daily	1 40 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	5 17 p m
	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, week days	12 56 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.03 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

F. X. FEES'
Shaving Parlor,
Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.
Your patronage solicited.
F. X. FEES.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a broad-winning education. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS, PITTSBURG, PA.

GINSENG
WANTED BY
SAM'L WELLS & CO.,
67 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.
LARGEST EXPORTERS OF GINSENG IN THE U. S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Garrett, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of William Garrett, deceased, late of Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE W. GARRETT,
Munster, Pa., Sept. 7, 1894.X Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Veronica Speigelhalter, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted me, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay.
FRANK SPEIGELHALTER,
Executor of Veronica Speigelhalter, deceased.
Allegheny Twp., Aug. 17th, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Uriete, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Uriete, deceased, late of Cresson township, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN G. URISTE,
Administrator.
270½ Market street, Allegheny City, Pa.X

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that James W. Kilduff and Ellen, his wife, have made a voluntary assignment of all the estate and effects of the said James W. Kilduff for the benefit of his creditors. Those indebted to said James W. Kilduff are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against him are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. E. BURNS,
Gallitzin, Pa., Aug. 24, 1894. Assignee.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.
H. B NOEL,
JOHN EEHE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.
Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!
The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 6 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
☞Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS
We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....99c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....98c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....30c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

☞Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
☞These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

☞Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left.....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher.....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.
AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00

A so'id leather working shoe for wear, as shoddy.....90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace.....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf.....$2.50—are worth $3.00.

Men's Fine Concordan
Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo
Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE
A LEADER
on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for
$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than
$6.00.

☞Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.
Yours,

H. ORTH,
THE LEADER.

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ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
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The following are the principal features of general banking business:
DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.
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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.
COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.
DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.
ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.
Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.
PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.
Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

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Treatment of all Chronic Afflictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. 1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
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CASH!
THE MIGHTY LEVER
THAT MOVES THE MARKET!

Has enabled us to purchase at our own price a full line of seasonable Dry Goods in Dress Goods, Sattines, Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Challies, and all the new things in

Wash Goods, Lace Trimmings,

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Curtain Poles, Oil Cloth and Carpets. All the New Styles in Men's Shoes, Stiff Hats for men and boys,

OUTING SHIRTS,

and Underwear. Full stocks to choose from in all Departments and at Low Cash Prices. Full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed at all times. We handle Plain Meat all through the summer at low prices. When in town call and see us, where you will be treated right and where your Dollar will go further than elsewhere.

THOS. BRADLEY'S CASH STORE,
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IT WILL PAY YOU
To go to QUINN'S, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

REDUCTION IN
OUTWARD : STEERAGE!
TICKETS TO QUEENSTOWN, $14.

J. B. MULLEN, Agent.
Office in Mullen & Smith's Clothing Store, Lilly, Pa.
jun15.94

Washington and Jefferson College.
NINETY-FOURTH YEAR opens Sept. 12. Fully equipped for college work. Elective courses adapted to prepare for study of the learned professions. Laboratories for Chemistry, Mineralogy and Biology. New Observatory. Athletic Field and new Gymnasium with Medical Director Expenses very moderate. Alumni 3654. Address, THE P

SOLDIERS IN TRADE.

Retired British Army Officers Who Act as Tea Drummers.

Military-Looking Callers at High-Toned Residences Are Regarded with Suspicion—Business and Pleasure Combined.

Half-pay colonels in the British army are adding to their incomes in a way that has given life a new terror. They are acting as agents for tea companies. This isn't reprehensible in itself, but the way in which they sell the tea is. The woman of the house—they select always a rich and fashionable abode—receives a card bearing the name "Col. Indoo Jaundess," for instance. She has never heard of Col. Jaundess, but she supposes it is all right and flutters down to the reception-room to meet him.

The gallant half-pay officer, with white mutton-chop whiskers and a well-fed, carmine face, is faultlessly attired, says a London exchange. He bows killingly as the unwary hostess enters. Then, after a few preliminary remarks about the dullness of trade, he tells her that with money at two per cent. and Jabez Balfour in Argentina times are somewhat hard. This she assents to, but looks a little puzzled, as if she didn't quite see how this fact should have led to the honor of a visit from Col. Jaundess.

At this he smiles in a superior way, and, beaming all over with happiness at the interesting news he has to confide, he tells her that this is just the point and that the low price of stocks has led him into a little piece of enterprise on his own account. Then, before anything else can be done to prevent him, he produces from a hind pocket a half-pound sample of hyson and smilingly asks her to buy it and to become a regular customer.

A pompous little major, who was drumming for a tea house in this way, got into the presence of a prim old maiden lady, who was much embarrassed, not knowing how to get rid of him, and wishing not to offend one of so much pretension to "gentility." Seeing her confusion, and mistaking it for love at first sight, the major burst out with a declaration. He said that he noticed that she was of a shrinking, timid nature and needed a protector, and how would he do? They could put their incomes together, he argued, and, perhaps, be very comfortable.

She noticed also that he needed a protector. She rang for the footman, who was six feet three.

It is not surprising, therefore, that at West-end mansions particular attention is paid to military visitors by the servants. They say that when Gen. Roberts called upon a lady once the butler said to her: "I asked him if he was selling tea, mum, so as to make sure."

At an "at home" a young man was ushered in as "Mr. Teenum." The hostess was civil to him, thinking she had met him somewhere, and introduced him to everybody! He showed no inclination to go, and, in fact, outsat all comers. They were alone.

"I know you'll forgive me," she said, sweetly, "but I've actually forgotten, Mr. Teenum, where I had the pleasure of meeting you."

"Oh! You never met me before," replied the youth, coolly. "The fact is, I am selling tea of a new brand, which I'm sure you'll like. I came on your 'at home' day so as to be sure of finding you in.

"I didn't expect to have to wait so long to get you by yourself," he continued, "but now we are together, and all those dreadful people have gone—I thought some of them would never leave—we can talk business.

"I've been sampling your tea," he proceeded. "In fact, I have had at least a dozen cups, and I think we can beat it hollow at tuppence a pound cheaper. You see, our firm, being in the, etc."

But soldiers aren't the only ones in England who go in for tea. Artists have taken up the subject. It is simply trying to see at the academy this year how many painters have set their caps at tea merchants by painting such subjects as "Pouring Out Another Cup" and "The Old Tea Caddy That Grandmother Used to Own," or "Teapot Talk." These works of art—or some of them—are painted in the hope that some firm that advertises will buy them for the chromo market. Ever since a soaphouse purchased a painting by Millais at a large price artists have worked with an eye to this particular chance. Such titles as "Soapsuds in June" and Psyche at the Washtub" permeate the catalogue. Overtures have even been made to canned-beef men and Nubbins' hair restorer. If this isn't art, what is it, then?

Ancient Ruins in Arizona.

L. J. Court, a mining prospector, has just returned to Prescott, Ari., from a three months' sojourn in one of the most remote and little-known parts of the territory, and says that that section contains more Aztec ruins than any other portion of America, evidences of human habitation being found from the highest peaks to the lowest valleys. In one place he found a road or street three miles in length, perfectly smooth and straight and sixty feet in width. On either side of the street the entire distance are ruins. The road was evidently built prior to some mighty earthquake, as it ends abruptly at the brink of a mighty chasm. He dug up and found lying about a great number of skeletons which were in a fair state of preservation, the heads of all being alike—very large over the eyes and receding, and almost flat toward the back of the head; jaws well developed, but front upper and lower teeth small and sharp. The ruins show the people to have been workers in stone, some fragments of work in turquoise being found. Every available foot of land had once been cultivated. The region, although little has been known about it, is a very accessible one, and will no doubt become an interesting resort for travelers.

Curious European Libel Suits.

A curious and interesting libel suit is, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News, pending against two newspapers, one at Rome and the other at Bonn. A Catholic priest at Friburg, in Switzerland, lately refused to allow a lady to participate in holy communion. The offended lady brought an action against him for damaging her reputation and demanded four hundred pounds as compensation. The Swiss court, however, rejected her claim. The above mentioned papers, in reporting the case, denounced the lady as a grand mistress of a lady's lodge, and added that this lodge had accepted the satan worship imported from America and "Devil's Mass" instituted by Grand Master Holbrook, at which the host used has been stolen from a church and is perforated by dagger thrusts, or is black and dedicated to Lucifer.

Senator Harris' Plain Living.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is not one of the bon vivants of the higher body of national legislation. He is very democratic in his gustatory tastes; a pair of hard-boiled eggs and a bottle of beer off the ice is his favorite lunch in summer, and during the R months he eats raw oysters covered with red pepper, never forgetting the cold bottle of beer.

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that

OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

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VINEGAR BITTERS

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$37.50 $96 $50 $16 $30 $10 $25 $35 $10

FATE OF GOLD HUNTERS.

Driven Insane by Thirst While Seeking Fortunes on the Colorado Desert.

Misfortunes that have overtaken so many wretched desert gold hunters seems to have no effect on other seekers after fortune, says the Palm Springs (Cal.) correspondent of the New York Telegram. Perhaps no fate has been so sad as that of the unknown prospector who was carried into Yuma recently insane for the want of water and food. The unhappy man put in an appearance with his nurse at the romantic village of Durmid on the Southern Pacific track. Durmid is in the heart of the desert, and a few miles from Salton. This and Volcano are the dreariest spots in the world. For many miles in the vicinity of Volcano Springs nothing grows. The ground is treacherous, for under its seemingly firm exterior are boiling mud wells. There is shelter for neither beast nor bird. Even the miserable sage brush gets no hospitality from the lean soil. A pitiless sun by day and a hot wind by night greet the travelers who cross the desert in their hunt for gold deposits. Here the prospector first brought himself to notice by asking for a shovel.

"I've got a dead burro out yonder," he remarked, gazing to the west, "and I want to bury it."

The shovel was given him and away he started. He came back some time after and said he had buried the carcass some six feet under the ground. It was considered strange at the time, as no one here ever thinks of burying an animal. The dry air desiccates the body as completely as if it had been subjected to the heat of an oven. He hung about the section house for a few hours and then left for Durmid, where he mentioned his loss. There he stayed, refusing all offers of food, but picking up his subsistence from such food as he could find about the place—dry bits of bread, which even a coyote would have scorned, he ate greedily. Then he asked for a shovel and announced his intention to dig up his donkey, as he had found a sovereign remedy against death. The shovel was given him, and, though the beast had been interred three or four days, the crazy man disinterred the remains. He came back, saying that the donkey refused to get up and live. The section men sent word that they had an insane man on their hands and feared he would die, as he refused food. The conductor of a freight train was ordered to take him into Yuma, and essayed the task. The wretched man would run like a deer from his captors, offering violence to anyone who came near him. Finally one man more astute than the rest said:

"Look here, the superintendent wants to see you in Los Angeles and pay you for the donkey you lost."

"If that is what you want me for I'll come," he answered, "and if you promise not to tie me up I'll be quiet."

He was taken into Yuma, but all efforts to discover his identity proved unavailing. A short time previously another man came into Durmid raving mad. His tongue was black, his eyes rolled and glittered and he was in the direst extremity. Water and food judiciously administered saved his life. Though his new found friends begged him not to follow the fascinations of gold hunting he refused to listen to reason, scorned the kindness of section men, upbraided them for being slaves and working for wages, and continued his hopeless quest of illusive gold fields.

BISMARCK'S MORTGAGES.

The Ex-Chancellor Devoting $32,000 a Year to the Liquidation of Debts.

Nobody in Germany has felt the evil effects of the agricultural depression more keenly than has Bismarck. To persons who have read of the magnificent presents given to Bismarck by the old emperor it has been a surprise to learn recently that his estates are heavily mortgaged. His present from the old emperor after the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 was $300,000, and with this sum he bought his palace at Varzin. After the Franco-Prussian war he received from the same hands the Saxon forest at Friedrichsruhe, valued at $750,000. He inherited the ancestral estate at Schoenhausen. On April 1, 1885, Bismarck's seventieth birthday, his admirers throughout the world gave him that portion of the Schoenhausen property which his father had been obliged to sell when times were hard. The money value of the gift was some $400,000. Bismarck is also a distiller, forester and the owner of a large brick yard. Despite all these advantages, however, says a writer in the Home Journal, he has found it impossible to lift the mortgages, amounting to about $750,000, which have incumbered his estates for many years. Of his gross income more than $32,000 must be devoted every year to paying the interest on his debts. The burden is not agreeable to the old chancellor, and he has often remarked to his friends recently that his ambition to leave an unincumbered property to his children would never be gratified.

FASHION NOTES.

A HAT of black Neapolitan is wired, and the wire is covered by a narrow fold of black velvet. The hat is pinched up at the side, and the trimming consists of handsome black plumes and a bunch of black silk thistles.

SCENT bottles are a new fad. They are in all sorts of elegant designs, one of the new ones being in shape of a ripe strawberry in enamel. There are green enamel leaves, and the seeds are of diamonds in one design and pearls in another.

A LITTLE lace bonnet is an eccentricity in trimming. On either side of the front are very full pompons of plaited lace from the middle of which perky little aigrets set up about four or five inches. The bonnet proper is made of shirred lace, and the pompons are the only trimming.

DRESSES of batiste are made with three or five narrow ruffles edged with very narrow Italian val lace. The waists are made in simple fashion, gathered at belt and collar, and over the shoulders are lace-edged ruffles to match the skirt. The sleeves are in bishop shape, or are made after the pattern furnished for the lining in leg-o'-mutton sleeves, and are then trimmed with three or five lace-edged ruffles set on in shingle fashion.

LEFT FROM THE WARS.

THE oldest living graduate of West Point academy is Gen. George S. Greene, of New York city, who is ninety-three years old.

THE silver pommel from the saddle used by Gen. Van Dorn in the Mexican war has been forwarded as a contribution to the liberty bell by Capt. Frank A. Lumsden, of Mobile, who is a son-in-law of Gen. Van Dorn.

THOMAS ALLEN, of Tyler county, W. Va., who is in his one hundred and third year, has seen a great deal of military service. He fought under Wellington against Napoleon, and in the Mexican war under Gen. Scott, and also in the late civil war.

COL. T. E. DAWSON, of Grand Forks, N. D., owns the first military order issued by Gen. Grant. It is a simple document, is No. 1, dated July 2, 1861, appointing Mr. Dawson quartermaster and commissary of the Twenty-first Illinois. It is signed Col. U. S. Grant, Springfield, Ill. Mr. Dawson has refused three thousand dollars for it.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,
Mondays, January 1, 29; February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 5, December 3 and 31 till 3 P. M.

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Opposite the Pennsylvania Depot.
Tuesdays, January 2, 30; February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

A Blind Man Made to See by Dr. Salm Making a Wonderful Operation.

For over ten years I have been badly cross eyed. Dr. Salm operated upon me without giving me chloroform, nor causing pain or loss of blood. My eyes are straight once more, and the eye that heretofore was almost totally blind, I can again see splendidly with.

MARY E. LONG.
Somerset, Pa.

Four of the Best Doctors in the County Said She Was Incurable, But Dr. Salm Made a Healthy Woman of Her.

For over 5 years I have been suffering with heart trouble and a bad case of dropsy. We went to four of the best doctors in the county for relief, but all of them said a cure was impossible. At times I felt so bad that I was certain I had to die. I fainted away very often, and my friends told me afterwards that they thought every moment would be my last. And I hereby affirm that had it not been for the splendid treatment received from Dr. Salm, who has entirely cured me of that great trouble, I would have been under the sod long ago.

SADIE I. ROSS,
Attested by her husband, Henry T. Ross.
Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa.

A Peculiar Affection of the Legs Cured by Dr. Salm.

For the last 10 years our son had the most peculiar affection of both legs. They became covered with scabs and scales. They oozed out considerable secretion and the disease troubled him constantly, even interupted his sleep on account of the terrible itching. We tried the best doctors in our county and near by, without any results. None of them made the correct diagnosis until we brought him to Dr. Salm, who diagnosed the disease as a scrofulous affection, and as a result of his treatment he has succeeded in making a perfect cure in the time he stated. We believe he understands his business, and hence we do not hesitate to recommend him to our citizens.

FRED. S. COOK.
Hyndman, Pa.

Cancer Cured by Dr. Salm.

For some time I have suffered from an ugly looking cancerous growth on the chest. Doctors here pronounced it cancer, and said they could not do me any good. Dr. Salm has cured me in short order without using the knife or caustics, and only an insignificant scar is all that is left of the heretofore ugly and painful growth.

ELIZABETH MUELLER.
Somerset, Pa.

I Could Not Nor Would I Have Wanted to Live Much Longer in the Plight I Was in.

For some time I have suffered terribly with kidney and inward trouble. Six different doctors treated me for inflammation of the bowels, etc. I grew worse, had to get up about every half hour to void urine. The pain was most excruciating and I am certain I could not nor would not wanted to have lived much longer in the plight I was in. Particularly as there did not seem a spot on my body that did not ache most terribly. My bowels were always in a bad condition, so I concluded that I would call in Dr. Salm of whom I had heard so much. He diagnosed my disease as being a result of kidney, stomach and inward trouble. I had not taken his medicines a week before I felt the benefit, and to day after a course of treatment I can do my own work, after not having been able to hardly move about.

MRS. Y. YINKEY.
221 South St., Johnstown, Pa.

Suffered With Catarrh, Bronchitis and General Trouble for 16 Years, But Was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For the last 16 years I have been suffering with catarrh, bronchitis and general trouble. I took cold very easily, then I became choked up in my chest and could hardly breathe. My lungs became badly affected, lost flesh rapidly, and afterward looks amazingly. In fact it went from bad to worse continually. Tried different kinds of medicines, but without effect. After a course of treatment with Dr. Salm I am once more a well woman, do not take cold any more, and can rest and eat splendidly. In fact my neighbors tell me that I look 10 years younger, and I can assure you that I feel that way, thanks to the Doctor's wonderful cure of my case.

MARY M. FRASIER.
Wilmore, Pa.

Spinal and Brain Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm—A Wonderful Case.

Our boy became suddenly affected with spinal trouble, and it was but a short time before he had lost almost the entire use of his legs. Of course we became very much alarmed and worried about him, particularly as the four physicians we consulted told us there was no help for him, but Dr. Salm has again done a wonderful piece of work, for he can again use his limbs as well as ever, and he is cured of a terrible disease by this wonderful physician after four of our best doctors had pronounced it a case incurable.

DANIEL F. POORMAN.
Milesburg, Pa.

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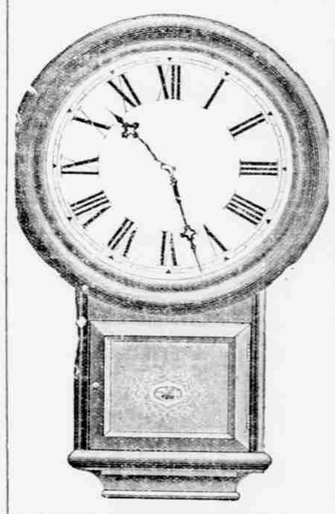

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All work guaranteed.
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NOW OPEN.
September 5th to October 20th,
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OF NEW YORK, 65 PIECES,
THE GREATEST MILITARY BAND IN AMERICA, has been engaged at an ENORMOUS COST to entertain you.
MECHANICAL EXHIBITS NEVER EQUALED.
SEE THE
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THE CURE FOR
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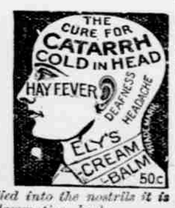

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

AMERICAN TEA.

Grown in Gardens in South Carolina—A State Agriculturist's Opinion.

Some fine specimens of American tea have been sent from Fayette, N. C., this season to northern markets, and, according to the New York Evening Post, the results of the sales seem to indicate that the culture of this crop in parts of the south may yet lead to large fortunes. It is not generally known that attempts were made to establish tea gardens here before the war, and that since the end of that outbreak systematic efforts have been made to revive the old gardens. Prof. Massey, of the State Agricultural college, has been instrumental in trying to spread information among the farmers concerning the culture of tea, and a few have been induced to put out gardens. The tea sent from the old Smith farm this season brought eighty cents a pound, and some from the Summerville gardens in South Carolina brought as high as one dollar a pound. Last summer the tea cut at Summerville amounted to a dozen or two pounds, and this years several times amount has been sold.

Dr. Shepard says that the leaf grown in the south is better for black than for green tea and that the cost of picking is about twenty-five cents a pound of cured tea. On a large scale, and with the best apparatus for gathering and curing, this cost might be largely reduced. He feels confident, however, that cheap-rate culture could never be made profitable here on account of the lower wages that rule in Japan and India and China, but the higher grade teas can be raised with considerable profit. Dr. Shepard is increasing his tea gardens every year, and when the plants are old enough to yield good crops he proposes to put in good machinery and start into tea selling for money. Prof. Massey says that the finest tea he ever tasted was grown in the south, and he has no doubt it will be a future profitable crop in the Carolinas. Mr. Jackson, an expert tea grower from Assam, who had charge of the Summerville plantation under Gen. Le Duc, says that with negro labor he can raise tea more cheaply than is done with coolie labor in India because of its greater reliability. In regard to the hardiness of the tea plant, all observers seem to agree that north of thirty-five degrees it is unwise to attempt to cultivate it. Around Old Point Comfort, where some plants have been growing more or less feebly for years, the winters cut the plants badly, and on the upper part of the Delaware peninsular they were entirely killed. But south of these points, in the piney woods country extending from Raleigh to the gulf, tea plants can be grown with great success, and the time may not be far distant when American tea will compete openly in the market with that shipped from China, Japan and India.

A NEW GAME NEEDED.

Why Whist Has Ceased to Be Recreation for Most of Us.

The people who used to play whist, the old-fashioned whist, enjoyed the game and cherish pleasant recollections of the evenings whiled away by this pastime, says the Indianapolis Journal. These people do not play whist any more. If by chance three of them are gathered together the needed fourth is sure to be a disciple of the new system; he plays "scientific" whist and scorns their haphazard methods. He may be too well-bred to speak his contempt, but he makes it felt; it envelops him as a cloud; it is visible in his air of patient endurance and the sad droop of his eyelids. The old-fashioned player feels his inferiority and loses interest in the game, but at the same time cherishes a secret belief that the devotees of the new and "improved" system do not get the entertainment out of it that he once did out of what was then considered a highly-dignified and respectable game, but which is now condemned as "bumblepuppy."

The players now proceed as if performing a solemn rite; they have no appearance of enjoying themselves, but are serious of countenance and subdued in manner. A blunder, a departure from the fixed law of the game, subjects the unfortunate perpetrator to looks of disdain, if not to outspoken contumely, which is crushing to all but the most hardened. It is "scientific" and "intellectual," no doubt, as its followers declare, but why continue to call it a game or a pleasing pastime? Do the people who take pleasure in any pursuit or recreation ever hold a "congress" over it? They had a whist congress in Philadelphia recently, and the players sat about the tables in a silence so solemn and oppressive that the scratching of a match was a startling noise. Not a man would have dared to speak aloud. There may be a despairingly exquisite joy in this sort of thing, but it is hidden from the majority of people, who prefer to take their pleasure less seriously. The new whist is too profound for them, but the old game is probably forever done away with. What is needed is a substitute—something which will while away an hour for weary people who do not feel equal to intellectual exertion and do not find recreation in feats of memory.

Too Good a Joke.

Lord Bowen, an English judge, was once tempted to sum up ironically. It was the case of a burglar who had been caught, having entered from the roof and taken the precaution to leave his boots on top. His defense was that he was in the habit of taking midnight strolls on the roofs of houses, and that he was tempted by curiosity to have a look at one of the interiors. Lord Bowen said, sarcastically: "If, gentlemen of the jury, you think it probable that the prisoner considered the roofs of the houses a salubrious place for an evening walk; if you suppose that the temptation to inspect the interior of the houses beneath him was the outcome of a natural and pardonable curiosity, in that case, of course, you will acquit him, and regard him as a thoughtful and considerate man, who would naturally remove his boots before entering the house, and take every precaution not to disturb his neighbors." To the judge's amazement, the jury took him at his word and acquitted the prisoner. Lord Bowen never attempted to joke with a jury again.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

ONLY 906 persons in 1,000,000 die of old age.

TWELVE Englishmen in every 10,000 die of gout.

FRANCE has 18,000 cases of smallpox every year.

EUROPE has 383,260 blind, 230,200 deaf mutes.

IN Holland more women than men die of apoplexy.

OF 10,000 deaths in England 184 are from measles.

BRIGHT'S disease is most prevalent in Shanghai, China.

OF every 10,000 deaths in England 270 are from apoplexy.

IN 1857 the Russian hospitals had 62,000 typhus patients.

DECEMBER is the most fatal month in the year for asthma.

THE number of persons born blind is sixty-five to the million.

TWICE as many women as men are afflicted with neuralagia.

OVER 600 new cases of leprosy are annually registered in Russia.

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LARRABEE'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
OR
PAIN - EXTRACTOR
CURES
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BACKACHE, CATARRH,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAINS AND ACHES.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is an old and valued remedy, which has enjoyed a constant patronage for over 60 years, proving its wonderful worth and efficiency in all ailments where pain is attendant.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is not a blind preparation to sell and trouble by breaking; it is put up in well-smooth bottles and applied with the finger, rubbing it in with more or less friction. It is

CLEAN, PURE,
EFFICACIOUS,
AGREEABLY SMELLING,
QUICK ACTING.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is a splendid household remedy for external use in cases of burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, frostbites, headache, pains in shoulders, joints and limbs, backache, sprains, etc. Your druggist sells it, or it can be ordered by sending full name and address and 25 cents to below address,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY,
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures disease. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens Moult. One ounce can saved me $10, sure, six for $5 to prevent roup," says a customer. If you can't get it send 25c in cents for two packs; five $1. A 2 1-4 pound can $1.20 (by mail paid), 6 cans $5, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY PAPER," sample copy free. "POULTRY DISEASE" guide free with $1 or 6 cts or more. L. S. JOHNSON & Co. Boston Mass.

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STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of Hiram Hagle & Larker, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.
Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT,
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DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER
INVIGORATOR
Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.
YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

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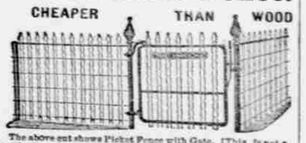
PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED
Best Set Works in the World.
Saw Mill & Engine
Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PENNA.

Steel Picket Fence.
CHEAPER THAN WOOD



The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is not a setting) can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture heavy Iron Fencing, Crestings, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
201, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROFIT IN GUINEA PIGS.

The Reward of Labor in Posing a Caudated Variety.

A Smart Aleck from Town Runs Against a Reuben at a Country Fair Who Relieves Him of His Wad and His Conceit.

"I have just come in from the country," said the young man with the latter style derby, according to the Chicago Times, "and I must say I had a large and juicy time. I was there every day while I remained, and I was with an uncle of mine who lives sixteen or seventeen miles from where, and the Reubens got down on me so many times that I remember the number.

"The queerest experience I had, though, was at one of the county fairs. They held the fair this year, for some reason or other, I was on hand to see it, and I went to the grounds with a party of women who were visiting in the neighborhood, and, making a study of my former attempts at rustics, I started out to entertain them as soon as we struck the fair. We walked around the grounds a couple of hours, and I began to get manner of fun as the afternoon wore on. Finally we came to the poultry yard, and, as the countrymen stampeded in a body, I went along looking at the fine-looking thoroughbred chickens. I was alone, too. At the end of one of the pens there was a boy with fine specimens of pigs in it. There were quite a number of countrymen standing around, and I went along looking at the queer little pigs.

"We walked on and on, and I didn't know that if you had seen one of those pigs by the tail it was a sure sign that the countrymen stopped to look at you, and I did not. Pick one of those pigs up by the tail and its eyes will drop out, and its squeaky contents will be heard for many animal known to mankind. Some of these pigs were mine. I will show you."

"A big, strapping fellow was standing beside the box with his hands in his pockets. I believe you." I said to him, "that right, but he stood still. I said to him, "Now, pick this pig up by the tail and see it's eyes drop out."

"Then I began to talk to him like a friend." I said: "That pig is a fine pig, but this year, for some reason or other, I was on hand to see it, and I went to the grounds with a party of women who were visiting in the neighborhood, and, making a study of my former attempts at rustics, I started out to entertain them as soon as we struck the fair. We walked around the grounds a couple of hours, and I began to get some manner of fun as the afternoon wore on. Finally we came to the poultry yard, and, as the countrymen stampeded in a body, I went along looking at the fine-looking thoroughbred chickens. I was alone, too. At the end of one of the pens there was a boy with fine specimens of pigs in it. There were quite a number of countrymen standing around, and I went along looking at the queer little pigs.

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